VICTORIAN
CONTRACTOR'S & BUILDER'S
PRICE BOOK

BOUND BY
W. DETMOLD.
SWANSTON ST.
MELBOURNE.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

AMERICAN, Baltic, New Zealand, and Colonial timber, in baulk or sawn to order.
Gottenburg red and white planks, deals, and battens.
Oregon timber, in logs, 6 x 6 to 16 x 16, and 20 to 70 ft in length.
Planks, 2, 3, and 4 thick, 10 to 24 wide, 12 to 40 feet in length.
Pine, 1 to 3. Shelving, 7-8 and 13-16.
Tongued and grooved white pine and spruce flooring, 6 x 1⅛ x 1 x ¾ and ½ Scotch flooring and lining.
Blue gum timber, in log; joists and quartering, palings.
Shingles and battens, 3 and 3½ feet laths.
Roman and Portland cements, plaster-of-paris, laths, 3, 3½, 4½, and 5 feet; hair.
Ash, oak, and hickory, well seasoned.
Joiners' work, colonial and imported, or made to order; doors, 6 feet x 2 feet, to 7 feet x 3 feet; sashes, 8 x 10 to 22 x 12, with or without frames, lines, and weights.
Architraves, 3 to 8, double and single; skirtings, mouldings, staff-heads.
Galvanised corrugated iron, English and Scotch.
Zinc, galvanised and cast iron water-pipes.
Runs, ogee and half round; hoppers and toes. Ridge capping.
Well-assorted builders' ironmongery.
CHIMNEYPIECES, in statuary, veined, white, dove, Lumachelle, and Kilkenny marbles.
Enamelled slate, various designs. Cedar and deal.
Register grates, suitable for drawing, dining, & breakfast rooms.
Arbroath, Caithness, and Yorkshire flagging.
Hearthstones, window and door sills.

Our steam marble works being now in complete working order, marble and stone work of all descriptions can be executed to any design.

GALVANISED corrugated and tinned iron, Morewood's, Tupper and Carr's, and Scotch, in sheets and tiles, 24 to 28 gauge; gutters, ogee and half-round; down-pipes, black and galvanised iron, hoppers, toes, and ridge-capping.
Well assorted ironmongery, consisting of all descriptions suitable for building purposes.
Trade supplied at lowest wholesale prices.
Slightly damaged galvanised iron and zinc, at reduced prices.
Lead, from 3 to 6 lb. Cast iron drain pipes, 2½ to 7 inches.

ENRICHMENTS for cornices, ceilings, shop-fronts, centre flowers for drawing and dining rooms, halls, in papier-mache, at lower prices than plaster work.

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GREAT COLLINS STREET WEST
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BLACKSMITHS, BOILER MAKERS,

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GENERAL IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY.

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Weighbridges, Grindstones, Saw Mill Benches, Pipes, with flange and faucit.

A large stock of Vulcanised Belting and Hose of all sizes, cheap. Iron and Brass Tubing, Oil Cups, Steam Whistles, Syphons, Steam Gauges, and a general assortment of articles in the trade.

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22 3/4 x 15 3/8"

Bench Vice & File for pump. & oil packt Stuffing Box.

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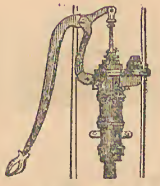

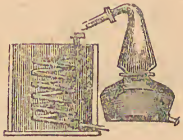

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ON SALE:—

Sheet copper and brass, iron and lead gas pipes, all sizes; force and lift pumps, single and double action; brewers' pumps, copper boilers from 5 to 3,000 gallons, copper tubing from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 4 inches diameter, all weights; patent ball syphons, assorted; India rubber and canvas hose, patent portable and other water closets, wash-hand basins, directors, &c., &c.

BRASS WORK.

A complete assortment of brass work for general purposes.

ALSO,

Steam fittings in great variety, comprising steam and water guages, whistles; guage, blow off, and other cocks; valves, oil cups, syphons, tallow cups, files, &c.

Importer of all kinds of metals, and manufacturer of every description of copper, brass, and lead work.

E. A. PARRY,

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Composition Ornament Manufacturer and Decorator,

All kinds of architectural decorations for interior and exterior work executed to order, and to any design.

Every description of ornamental work, drawing room and decorative furniture, carving, gilding, &c.

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Two doors from Queen street.

Always on hand, Sheet Lead all sizes, Lead Piping, Spouting; and all kinds of Brass work, Force Pumps, Water Closets, Bath, and Wash-hand Basins, &c., fitted up economically.

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Water or gas laid on to houses, &c., from main pipes in street, roofs covered, gutters laid, zinc, iron, and other spouting, piping, heads, &c., all plumber work for new buildings; hot, cold, and shower baths; water closets (pan or valve), fountains, jaw-boxes, sinks, gas stoves, and all gas fitting either plain, mediæval, gothic, or fancy; cellars drained by our new patent water engines, rotary or direct acting. Pumps &c., on hand.

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MARBLE & STONE MASONS

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2 DOORS FROM BOURKE STREET.

On sale, at lowest Cash Prices, a large stock of Marble Chimney Pieces, Slabs, and Monuments. York and Hobarton Hearths, Sinks, &c.

MITCHENER & RICHARDSON,

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SHOP SPRING BLINDS.

ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKERS,

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Architectural Modeller, Plain and Ornamental Plasterer,

INVENTOR OF

SULLIVAN'S ARTIFICIAL STONE.

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Architects and Builders supplied with any quantity of Shop Front Trusses and Blocks, of all sizes and dimensions, Soffits, Bed Moulds, Centre Flowers, Corinthian and Ionic and Plaster Capitals, Vases, Balusters, Scrolls, Wreaths, Swags of Fruit, Flowers, &c., Chimney Pots, &c., &c., &c.

PARTICULARS OF SULLIVAN'S ARTIFICIAL STONE:

J. SULLIVAN most respectfully informs the Gentry, Architects, Surveyors, Artists, &c., that they can be supplied with every description of Statues, Fountains, Vases, and Architectural Enrichments, in his Improved Artificial Stone, which surpasses in durability and appearance any yet produced; it is of a light tint and requires no painting or coloring, and is quite equal to the finest Portland; exposure to the atmosphere gives to the composition the hardness of Granite, improves the color, and renders it quite impervious to damp; nor is it affected by the most severe frost or heat; it is unlike the spurious article that is imposed on the public under the name of Artificial Stone.

R. & W. THOMPSON,

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS,

AND

MACHINE AGENTS,

108 LITTLE BOURKE STREET WEST.

Steam Engines, from 10 to 40 horse power.

Pumps, from 8 to 12 inches diameter.

Working gear, Pit-head Pullies, Spare Boilers, Flour Mill Machinery, and General Assortment of Stampers and Boxes of the best construction.

PATENTEES FOR THE MERCURIAL FILTERS.

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85 LITTLE COLLINS STREET WEST,

ENGINEER & BLACKSMITH.

Jobbing done on the most reasonable terms.

Contractors and Builders liberally treated with.

DANIEL McRAE,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

MADELINE STREET,

NORTH MELBOURNE.

M'NEILL & CONNELL,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

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(Four doors from Bourke street east.)

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GAS FITTERS AND IMPORTERS,

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OPPOSITE BANK OF VICTORIA,

Have always on hand Gas Fittings of every description, Lead Piping, Force and Lift Pumps, Gutta Percha, and Iron Tubing, &c., &c.

EDWIN JONES,

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W. PRICE,

50 LITTLE COLLINS ST. EAST, next "Exchange" Hotel,

Manufacturer of Brass Fronts and Brass Plates.

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Manufacturer of Ornamental and other LAMPS.

Contractors supplied with Railway, Hotel, and every description of Lamps. Glasses, bent, plain, and ornamental.

N. LAUGHTON,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER,

99 *LONSDALE STREET EAST.*

Baker's Patent Mangles made to order, large and small sizes. Castings in general on reasonable terms.

Iron fittings for Baker's Ovens always on hand.

WM. LIDSTONE,

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PLUMBER, GAS FITTER, ZINC WORKER, &c.

Contractors and builders liberally treated with, at lowest current rates. Always on hand—Spouting, Galvanized Iron, Lead piping, all kinds of Nails, and General Ironmongery.

Jobbing attended to on the shortest notice.

RIDLEY'S

IMPROVED

ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

FOR

PAINTING AND PRESERVING ALL KINDS OF EXTERNAL WOOD, IRON, PLASTER, STUCCO, AND BRICK-WORK.

THE superiority of the above article over every other description of Paint, for the preservation of Outbuildings, &c., has been evinced by the extraordinarily increased demand which the Manufacturers have of late had for it. Two coats of the Anti-Corrosion will render Wood or Iron Work, however exposed, impervious to the weather. It is an effectual remedy for preventing the leakage of Walls of a porous quality, and will be found one of the cheapest and best preparations ever used for Verandahs, Sashes of all kinds, Tiles to represent Slates and Gutters, as it equally resists the effects of heat and moisture. It can be confidently recommended as the best possible covering for Stucco, Plaster, and Brick-work; Gates, Iron Palisading, and Hurdles; Wood Fences, Carts, and other Agricultural implements.

It is considerably cheaper than common Paint, and will last four times as long. The Color most frequently used presents the appearance of fine Portland Stone; but Lead, Slate, Yellow, Green, Red, and other Colors may be used.

ALL SHADES (except Green) - 32s. per Cwt.
GREEN - - - - - 40s. per Cwt.

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SPRIGG, ADDISON, & CO.,

38 ELIZABETH STREET,

MELBOURNE,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES

THE VICTORIAN

CONTRACTORS' AND BUILDERS'

PRICE-BOOK,

CONTAINING

A UNIVERSAL AND PERMANENT PRICE-LIST FOR LABOR ONLY,

AND THE

MELBOURNE PRICES OF MATERIALS, FOR 1859, IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE BUILDING TRADE.

WITH

TABLES, NOTES, AND MEMORANDA;

ALSO, USEFUL INFORMATION UPON THE PRINCIPAL BUILDING STONES, BRICKS, TIMBER, ETC., BOTH COLONIAL AND IMPORTED.

TOGETHER WITH AN

ABSTRACT OF THE MELBOURNE BUILDING ACT.

THE WHOLE

ARRANGED TO FACILITATE THE PREPARATION OF ESTIMATES, ETC.

By C. MAYES, Civil Engineer and Architect.

PRICE, TEN SHILLINGS.

Melbourne:

Published by C. MAYES, 104 Oxford street, Collingwood.
Sold by the principal Booksellers in Melbourne, Geelong, Sandhurst, Ballaarat, Castlemaine; and also at Sydney, Adelaide, and Hobart Town.

1859.

The Author would feel obliged for any information calculated to enhance the value of this work, more particularly if it is accompanied with the data upon which such information is founded.

The Author wishes it to be distinctly understood that the prices given for "materials" are cost-prices for the best materials, and the prices or *Constants* given for "labor only" are the cost-prices, or time required, for the best description of work. The current highest rates of wages are given in the examples of estimating, &c., when priced out.

104 Oxford street, Collingwood,
July 4th, 1859.

M. Ray. Dods. & Co.
Melbourne
Drink Not thy cattle drink also.

PREFACE.

From the founding of this colony, in 1836, until the available discovery of the gold-fields, in 1851, the contractors and builders of Melbourne and Geelong, then the only towns of any note, had but little occasion for a Price-Book, compared to the want, if not necessity, that has existed throughout the colony for a work of the kind since 1851. The comparative scarcity of good buildings, and the almost universal prevalence of low, wooden, one-story houses, in Melbourne and Geelong, with slab or bark huts in the isolated townships and stations of the bush, have, since 1851, been gradually giving place to well-built, lofty, brick and stone houses, many of which are equal to the best buildings of the provincial towns of Great Britain. This great change in the architectural features of the colony necessitated a corresponding change in the general rise of artificers' wages, while the partial opening-up of the colony by roads and railways caused a corresponding increase in the wages of all classes of laborers, and this to such an extent that the wages of artificers rose from about eight shillings per day, in 1851, to about forty shillings per day, in 1854, while laborers' wages rose from three shillings to fifteen shillings per day in the same interval. Nor was this rise gradual or expected, but came suddenly and unexpectedly even to those who, being in a feverish state of excitement, by the unprecedented changes in 1851-52, might have expected such changes in 1853-54. The panic of 1854 found wages at their greatest height, and although the wages of artisans have since fallen to sixteen shillings per day, with a diminution of the length of the day from ten to eight hours, and have, for the last two years, continued at this rate; still we have but little reason to expect a continuance of the present rate of wages, neither is it generally considered desirable that it should be so, either for the welfare of the colony or the laboring classes. In arriving at the cost of work during these sudden and unprecedented changes, contractors and builders have been put to all sorts of shifts to arrive at even an approximate valuation or estimate, their general resort being the London Price-Books for London work, or work common to London, with the colony, and for colonial work, or work peculiar to the colony, either to some colonial precedent or to more *dearly bought colonial experience.*

The use of *Constants* (or the time required to perform a certain quantity of work) is but little known; and even were it more generally known in England it would be of little service where wages have not varied ten per cent. during the last forty years, and where, even with this facility in estimating, still greater facilities are afforded by the annual publication of Builders' Price-Books, in which the variation of, perhaps, one farthing per hour in the rate of wages is duly taken into account, and the cost of all kinds of work altered accordingly. Yet, with these facilities, such men as Peter Nicholson have made the subject of the valuation of artificers' work a theme for disquisition, and have shown by *Constants*, represented by days and decimals, how it is possible to value work executed at any rate of wages, and have shown this system, although in so uninviting and awkward a form (as days and thousandths to be multiplied by shillings and pence) to be the only correct basis for the valuation of all kinds of artificers' work. Gwilt, in his second edition of the Encyclopedia of Architecture, published in 1851, under the head of Measuring and Estimating, Chap. 3, after giving the method of arriving at the cost of a cubic foot of fir from certian data, (sections 2344-45) proceeds in section 2347 thus: "Mr. Peter Nicholson, a gentleman to whom the architect as well as the practical man are more indebted than to any other author on this subject, is the only person who has attempted to promulgate a system founded on the scientific basis to which we have just alluded; and we have much pleasure in here alluding to the value of his labors and of placing before the reader the extent to which he carried it, regretting much that he did not farther pursue an investigation which we have carried to a greater extent, though not now so complete as we could have wished." Gwilt then gives about eight pages octavo of items in carpentry and joinery, with the *Constants* (or time required to do the work indicated by each item) in days and decimals, and proceeds, in section 2,369, thus: "We have now enumerated the principal articles of joinery in use. If further information be sought, and the reader have not the means of tracing the value in the way by which the *Constants* already given have been obtained, he may refer to some of the Price-Books, whereof we consider 'Skyring's' to be as well digested as any of those that are annually published."

I may here state that the "Victorian Contractors' and Builders' Price-Book" is compiled chiefly from "Skyring's Builders' Prices," corrected to 1851, with several pages of items from "The Builders' and Contractors' Price-Book" for 1857, printed and published by John Weale, of 58 High Holborn, London, which varies but little in prices from the book last mentioned, the chief difference being occasioned by an additional half-penny per hour for artizans as given in the day prices, which, in this as in every other Price-Book, forms, or should form, the *data* from which all prices for "labor only" are calculated; it also forms the unit of *Constants*, if given in hours, on the same principle that the price per day forms the unit of *Constants* given in days, as in those

already mentioned and quoted by Gwilt, from a work by Peter Nicholson. Similar *Constants* are given in the "Students' Guide to Measuring Artificers' Works," by Edward Dobson, 1852-53; and also in a "Builders' Price-Book," by David Smith, published at Belfast. These are the only works I have met with treating of *Constants*, and which are applied chiefly to carpentry and joinery, with a few items on stonecutting, and still fewer upon brickwork and plastering, the whole of which might be compressed into about twenty pages of this size. The whole of which also give the *Constants* in days and thousandths of a day.

As the working day varies, in this colony, from eight to ten hours, I have made the hour the unit of the *Constants* (or time required to do the work mentioned in the items to which they are attached). And partly on account of decimals not being so generally understood as duodecimals *(or squaring dimensions)*, and partly on account of the awkwardness and trouble of multiplying units and decimals by shillings and pence, or feet and inches, experienced by those well acquainted with decimal notation, I have given the time or *Constants* in hours and twelvths, which also represents the price at one shilling per hour, the hours representing shillings and the twelvths pence, so that any one who can *square dimensions* can readily calculate the price, for "labor only," at any rate of wages per hour, by simply multiplying the wages per hour by the *Constant* given. If the price known as "all materials" is required, the cost of the materials which are also given is to be added, in which any other incidental items, such as cartage or scaffolding, must be included, or these two last items may be added to the total amount, if the estimate is for a *bulk* sum only. I have also given the cost-price of materials, as nearly as the fluctuating state of the market will permit, although some materials, such as Baltic or fir timber, cement, &c., are often sold by auction at less than cost-price. The present unsettled state of the market for both labor and materials, independently of the item of cartage and profit, precludes the possiblity of giving a fixed price for any item "all materials" sufficiently accurate to be made generally applicable. The examples given for arriving at the ever-varying price of any item "all materials" will, it is trusted, enable any builder or contractor readily to arrive at a correct result, even should wages fluctuate as much as they have done during the last eight years.

As before stated, the *Constants* in this work are calculated chiefly from "Skyring's Builders' Prices," and although, generally speaking, they are correct, yet there will be found exceptions to this rule, *e.g.* The prices given for fluting columns are, at least, four times higher than the cost-price in London, presuming that the shaft of the column is already prepared to receive the flutings, and that the scaffolding is not erected expressly for forming them, which are the conditions or presumption upon which I have formed the *Constants* for this description of work. In this instance, as in many others, "Skyring's Prices" agree with the prices given by "Laxton" and "Weale" in their annual Price-Books.

In the items relating to battening for slating the prices given in the same Price-Books are about Melbourne Prices, instead of about one-third the present price in Melbourne, since the present wages here are, at least, three times as high as those of London during the last twenty if not forty years.

Another instance of the *golden prices* to be found in the "London Price-Books," is that of the prices given for *common quarter partitions;* and Nicholson's *Constants* are as high for the same kind of work.

Similar examples may also be found under the head of JOINERS' WORK. In PLASTERERS' WORK, also, the charge for plaster of Paris or other plaster in enrichments, centre flowers, &c., is given as about equal to the cost of modelling, casting, and fixing, making the price "all materials" but little less than the present price in Melbourne, although executed here at three times the rate of wages and double the cost of the *materials* in London.

Contractors' and builders' prices here, as a rule, are, probably, as much too low as the prices given in the London Price-Books are too high. The examples herein given of excessively high prices in the London Price-Books are, I need scarcely say, exceptions to the ruling prices.

In conclusion, should this first "*Victorian Contractors' and Builders' Price-Book*" be considered, upon the whole, to be more useful in Victoria than the above Price-Books, one of which has seen thirty-six and the other forty-nine editions, I shall, at least, have formed a *nucleus* to which more useful information may be added should it be patronised so far as to require a second edition.

CHARLES MAYES.

July 4th, 1859.

THE VICTORIAN

CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' PRICE-BOOK.

EXCAVATORS' WORK,

Per cube yard, including the use of all tools and plant.

To find the price per cube yard, multiply the wages per hour of the Excavator by the time given.	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ₰ hour.	
Excavating, or getting and throwing, not exceeding 6 feet in depth, (light ground)	1	6
Ditto, above 6 and not exceeding 10 feet in depth, (light ground)	1	9
Ditto, above 10 and not exceeding 15 feet in depth, (light ground)	2	3
If in stiff clay or hard gravel, add	0	3
If in soft rock or loose boulders, add . . .	0	6
Wheeling one run, not exceeding 20 yards . .	0	6
Ditto, for every run of 20 yards or part of a run beyond first run of 20 yards	0	3
Filling in, ramming and punning ground around foundation walls, &c.	0	6

Per yard, super.

Levelling made-earth, depth not exceeding one foot	0	6
Surface forming for roads, &c. . . 0 6 to	0	9
Soiling slopes of embankments and cuttings . .	0	6

Cartage, per cubic yard, multiplied by the cost of horse, dray, and driver, per hour.

Filling and carting, for any distance not exceeding quarter mile	1	6
Carting only and tipping do. do.	0	6
Filling, carting and delivering do., half mile . .	2	0
Carting only, and delivering do., do. . . .	1	0
Add for every additional half mile or part of half mile	0	6

WELL-DIGGING AND BORING,

Multiplied by the wages of Well-digger or Borer, equal to price per foot in depth, (labor only.)	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ₰ hour.	
Wells not exceeding 7 feet in depth, and 4 feet clear diameter, including steining in half a brick and exclusive of pumping	6	0
Add if more than 7 and not exceeding 30 feet in depth	2	0
Add for every additional 6 inches clear diameter up to 6 feet	1	0
Wells more than 7 feet and not exceeding 30 feet in depth and 6 feet clear diameter, including steining in one brick, but exclusive of pumping . .	20	0
Add for every 6 inches additional clear diameter up to 9 feet	3	6
Add for every 6 inches additional clear diameter, if more than 9 and not exceeding 12 feet . .	5	0
BORING in ordinary soils, including use of tools and tackle, but not pipes, down to 20 feet . .	1	6
Ditto, for every foot from the top down to 40 feet .	2	3
Ditto, do. do. 60 feet .	3	6
Ditto, do. do. 80 feet .	5	0
Ditto, do. do. 100 feet .	7	0

Add fifty per cent. to the above items for boring, if through hard gravel.

Ditto, 100 per cent. through sandstone or shale.

Treble the amount if through basalt or bluestone, and reckon four times the amount if through granite.

The above prices down to 100 feet are for a bore-hole not exceeding 4 inches, to be made truly vertical by using boring rods 1 inch square, so that pipes may be inserted if required. If self-supporting earth or rock is pierced, and the bore-hole is not required to be exactly vertical, the boring rods may be dispensed with and a rope used instead, after the Chinese method of boring, which can be effected at about half the prices above stated. If pipes are used they should be of wrought iron, except for very deep holes, when cast iron pipes are required, being thicker and more easily driven.

A TABLE *showing the Quantity of Earth to be removed, the Number of Bricks, and quantity of Water, in Imperial Gallons, contained in circular Wells for each Foot in Depth.*

Diameter in the Clear.		½ Brick Rim.				1 Brick Rim.				Content in imperl. Gallons.
		Cubic feet of digging		Num. of Bricks.		Cubic feet of digging		Num. of Bricks.		
				Laid Dry.	In Mortar.			Laid dry.	In Mortar.	
Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.			Ft.	In.			
1	0	2	4	28	23	4	9	70	58	4.90
1	3	3	1	33	27	5	9	80	66	7.65
1	6	4	0	38	31	7	1	90	74	11.02
1	9	4	9	43	35	8	3	102	82	15.00
2	0	5	9	48	41	9	6	112	92	19.58
2	3	7	1	53	44	11	0	122	100	24.78
2	6	8	3	58	48	12	6	132	108	30.59
3	0	11	0	68	57	15	9	154	126	44.05
3	6	14	2	79	65	19	6	174	142	60.96
4	0	17	7	89	73	23	8	194	159	78.31
4	6	21	6	100	82	28	3	214	176	99.11
5	0	26	0	110	90	33	2	234	192	122.36
5	6	30	7	120	98	38	5	254	209	148.06
6	0	35	8	130	107	44	2	276	226	176.20
6	6	41	3	140	115	50	3	296	242	206.80
7	0	47	2	150	123	56	7	316	260	239.83
7	6	53	5	160	131	63	6	336	276	275.32
8	0	60	1	170	140	70	9	358	292	313.25
8	6	67	2	180	148	78	5	378	308	353.63
9	0	74	7	191	156	86	6	398	326	396.46
10	0	90	8	212	174	103	9	438	360	489.46

From 17 to 19 cubic feet clay . .
„ 18 to 24 ditto, earth . .
„ 18 to 20 ditto, gravel . .
„ 19 to 25 ditto, sand . . } One ton weight.

A cube yard of rock in natural position will occupy about 1.5 yards when dug, gravel from 1.3 to 1.4 cubic yards, earth from 1.2 to 1.3, sand about 1.1, while clay will soon decrease to its original bulk by exposure to rain.

BRICKLAYERS' WORK.

Labor only, per rod, reduced.

Hours required to build a rod of Brickwork, multiplied by the wages of Bricklayer and Laborer, will give the price per rod.	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ⅌ hour.	
Brickwork in cesspools, laid dry, including erection and removal only of scaffolding	30	0
Add if old bricks are used	5	0
Brickwork in mortar, including erection and removal of scaffolding	48	0
Ditto, best work, picked for the outside and jointed	51	0
Add if worked fair on both sides	6	0
Labor only in brickwork in cement, including erection and removal of scaffolding	60	0
Taking down brickwork, clearing and stacking bricks, multiplied by wages per hour of man employed	60	0
	s.	d.
Add for the use of scaffolding and tackle (present rate)	5	0

Add for mortar, cement or bricks, as per estimate.

Per cubic yard.

Labor only multiplied by wages of Bricklayer and Laborer per hour.	Hrs.	12ths
Brickwork in solid work (in mortar) as in setting coppers, ovens, furnaces, &c.	5	0
Arches or culverts, including the erection and removal of scaffolding	4	6
Ditto, ditto, for skew bridges	5	0
Factory chimnies, square, including scaffolding	10	0
Ditto, octagon, ditto	15	0
Ditto, circular, ditto	12	6

HOOP IRON, *per lineal foot*, used for bonding, &c.
Weight of at different widths and thicknesses, by B. W. G.

Mark of No.	Weight in lbs.	Width in inches.	Mark of No.	Weight in lbs.	Width in inches.
13	0.68	2¼	16(1-16th)	0.26	1¼
13	0.62	2	17	0.21	1⅛
14	0.47	1¾	18	0.16	1
15	0.36	1½	19	0.12	⅞
15	0.34	1⅜	20	0.087	¾

To find the value of a rod of Brickwork.

	£	s.	d.
4300 to 4500 bricks, delivered, @ per thousand . . .			
Six to Nine bags of lime, @ per bag			
Three to three and a half loads of sand, delivered, @ per load			
One and a-half loads, or 3⅓ hogsheads of water . . .			
lbs. hoop iron (if required), as per table			
"Labor only," multiply constant 48.0 by the wages of Bricklayer and Laborer, per hour, as per last page .			
Cost price per rod . . .			
Add per cent. profit . .			
Contractor's price . . £			

One rod of Brickwork contains

272 feet super. of 1½ brick or 13½ inches in thickness.
Or 11⅓ cubic yards or 306 cubic feet.
Or 4300 best bricks in mortar laid four courses to the foot.
Or 4500 ditto ditto laid four courses to 11½ inches
Or 4750 ditto laid dry.
Or 4500 common bricks, 4 courses to the foot, the extra quantity being required on account of waste in cartage and breakage in handling.
Or 36 bushels of sharp sand and 36 bushels of cement.
Or 2 loads of sharp sand and 7½ barrels Roman cement.
Or 48 bushels of sharp sand and 6 barrels Portland cement.
Or 71 lbs. of iron hoop No. 16, at 272 lineal feet per rod.

Brickwork when built contains about as many cubic feet of cement mortar as it took bushels of sand and cement to make the mortar used, or, in other words, sand and cement when mixed lose about one-fourth their bulk ; lime and sand lose nearly a third.

ROUGH ARCHES.—*Per foot super.*

Cost of Labor only equal to wages of Bricklayer and Laborer per hour, multiplied by *Constant*.	Lime, &c. s.	Lime, &c. d.	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ₩ hour. s.	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ₩ hour. d.
Camber or semi arches set in mortar .	0	1	0	4
Venetian, elliptical or Gothic ditto .	0	1½	0	6
Circular on plan.	0	3	1	0
White joint pointing	0	0½	0	2
Tuck pointing	0	1	0	3

TABLE showing the value from two to two hundred and seventy-two feet of reduced brickwork, and from £4 to £14 per rod.

	At £4 per rod.			At £6 per rod.			At £8 per rod.			At £10 per rod.			At £12 per rod.			At £14 per rod.		
Feet	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2	0	0	7	0	0	11	0	1	2	0	1	6	0	1	9	0	2	1
4	0	1	2	0	1	9	0	2	4	0	2	11	0	3	6	0	4	1
6	0	1	9	0	2	8	0	3	6	0	4	5	0	5	4	0	6	2
8	0	2	4	0	3	6	0	4	8	0	5	11	0	7	1	0	8	3
10	0	2	11	0	4	5	0	5	11	0	7	4	0	8	10	0	10	4
20	0	5	11	0	8	10	0	11	9	0	14	9	0	17	8	1	0	7
30	0	8	10	0	13	3	0	17	8	1	2	1	1	6	6	1	10	11
40	0	11	9	0	17	8	1	3	6	1	9	5	1	15	4	2	1	2
50	0	14	9	1	2	1	1	9	5	1	16	9	2	4	1	2	11	6
60	0	17	8	1	6	6	1	15	4	2	4	1	2	12	11	3	1	9
70	1	0	7	1	10	11	2	1	2	2	11	6	3	1	9	3	12	1
80	1	3	6	1	15	4	2	7	1	2	18	10	3	10	7	4	2	4
90	1	6	6	1	19	9	2	12	11	3	6	2	3	19	5	4	12	8
100	1	9	5	2	4	1	2	18	10	3	13	6	4	8	2	5	2	11
110	1	12	4	2	18	6	3	4	8	4	0	11	4	17	1	5	13	3
120	1	15	4	2	12	11	3	10	7	4	8	3	5	5	11	6	3	6
130	1	18	3	2	17	4	3	16	6	4	15	7	5	14	9	6	13	10
140	2	1	2	3	1	9	4	2	4	5	2	11	6	3	6	7	4	1
150	2	4	1	3	6	2	4	8	3	5	10	4	6	12	4	7	14	5
160	2	7	1	3	10	7	4	14	1	5	17	8	7	1	2	8	4	8
170	2	10	0	3	15	0	5	0	0	6	5	0	7	10	0	8	15	0
180	2	12	11	3	19	5	5	5	11	6	12	4	7	18	10	9	5	4
190	2	15	11	4	3	10	5	11	9	6	19	8	8	7	8	9	15	7
200	2	18	10	4	8	3	5	17	8	7	7	1	8	16	6	10	5	11
210	3	1	9	4	12	8	6	3	6	7	14	5	9	5	4	10	16	2
220	3	4	9	4	17	1	6	9	5	8	1	9	9	14	1	11	6	6
230	3	7	8	5	1	6	6	15	4	8	9	1	10	2	11	11	16	9
240	3	10	7	5	5	11	7	1	2	8	16	6	10	11	9	12	7	1
250	3	13	6	5	10	4	7	7	1	9	3	10	11	0	7	12	17	4
260	3	16	6	5	14	9	7	12	11	9	11	2	11	9	5	13	7	8
270	3	19	5	5	19	2	7	18	10	9	18	6	11	18	3	13	17	11
272	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	14	0	0

By adding, halving, or doubling, as may be necessary, any quantity or value may be obtained from the above Table.

GUAGED ARCHES.

Labor only, per foot super.

Equal to wages of Bricklayer and Laborer, multiplied by *Constant.*	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ♆ hour. Cut & Set.		Cut only.	
Camber, scheme or semi arches, rubbed and set in putty	1	2	0	8
Ditto, elliptical, do.	1	4	0	10
Ditto, circular on plan	1	11	1	4
Heads of niches, or circular circular	4	3	3	0
Straight mouldings or cornice	1	0	0	8
Circular do.	2	0	1	4
Taking out old guaged arches, cleaning and resetting ditto			1	0

Add for putty and centreing, 20 per cent. on the cost of labor only.
One foot super. of 1½ brickwork requires 16 bricks.
Ditto, guaged arches, requires 10 bricks.
Ditto, facings, requires 7 bricks.

POINTING.

Labor only, per foot super.

Flat joint pointing with blue stuff, including raking out, washing and scaffolding	0	2
Ditto, to chimney shafts, ditto	0	3
Tuck pointing to new work and scaffolding	0	3
Ditto, to old work, including raking out, cleaning, staining and scaffolding	0	5

Pointing requires about one peck or half a hod of blue-stuff, lime or cement mortar to the yard super.

BRICK-NOGGING.—*Labor only, per yard.*

Equal to wages of Bricklayer and Laborer, multiplied by *Constant.*	Lime or Cement. s.	d.	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ♆ hour.	
Brick on edge	0	9	0	4
Ditto, flat	1	0	0	6
If done in cement, add on the edge	0	2	0	2½
Ditto, on the flat	0	3	0	4

In measuring brick-nogging to partitions, &c., the quartering is not to be deducted.
56 bricks flat, or 36 on edge, required per yard.

Cubical Contents and Cost of Plain Culverts in Mortar or Cement, at per lineal yard.

Internal diameter.		Thick. of rim.	C. feet, per yard lineal.		C. yds. per yd. lineal.	Cost £4 per cube yard.			Internal diameter.		Thick. of rim.	C. feet per yard lineal.		C. yds. per yd. lineal.	Cost at £4 per cube yard.		
Ft.	In.	In.	Ft.	In.	Yd. Dec.	£	s.	d.	Ft.	In.	In.	Ft.	In.	Yd. Dec.	£	s.	d.
0	9	4½	3	11½	.147	0	11	9	4	0	4½	15	5½	.573	2	5	10
1	0	4½	4	10½	.180	0	14	5	4	0	9	33	7	1.244	4	19	6
1	0	9	12	4½	.458	1	16	8	4	0	13½	54	4	2.013	8	1	0
1	3	4½	5	9	.213	0	17	0	4	6	4½	17	2½	.638	2	11	0
1	3	9	14	1½	.524	2	1	11	4	6	9	37	1½	1.374	5	9	11
1	6	4½	6	7½	.245	0	19	7	4	6	13½	59	7½	2.209	8	16	9
1	6	9	15	10½	.589	2	7	1	5	0	9	40	7½	1.505	6	0	5
1	9	4½	7	6	.278	1	2	3	5	0	13½	64	11	2.405	9	12	5
1	9	9	17	8	.654	2	12	4	5	0	18	91	11	3.403	13	12	3
2	0	4½	8	5	.311	1	4	11	5	6	9	44	2	1.636	6	10	11
2	0	9	19	5	.720	2	17	7	5	6	13½	70	3	2.602	10	8	2
2	6	4½	10	2	.376	1	10	1	5	6	18	98	11½	3.665	14	13	2
2	6	9	22	11½	.851	3	8	1	6	0	9	47	8½	1.768	7	1	4
3	0	4½	11	11	.442	1	15	4	6	0	13½	75	6½	2.798	11	3	10
3	0	9	26	6	.982	3	18	7	6	0	18	106	0	3.927	15	14	2
3	0	13½	43	9	1.620	6	9	7	7	0	13½	86	2	3.191	12	15	3
3	6	4½	13	8	.507	2	0	7	7	0	18	120	2	4.451	17	16	1
3	6	9	30	0½	1.113	4	9	0	8	0	18	134	3	4.974	19	17	11
3	6	13½	49	0½	1.816	7	5	3	8	0	22½	174	6	6.463	25	17	0

PAVING.—*Labor only, per yard.*

Equal to wages of Bricklayer and Laborer, multiplied by *Constant*.	Lime or Cement. s.	d.	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ₩ hour. s.	d.
Bricks flat in sand	0	3	0	4
Ditto, on edge, in ditto . . .	0	4	0	5
Ditto, flat, in mortar and jointed . .	0	7	0	6
Ditto, on edge in ditto, ditto . .	0	10	0	8
If laid flat in cement, add on the mortar	0	4	0	2
Ditto, on the edge	0	6	0	3
If laid herring bone, add per yard .			0	1
9, 10, or 12 inch tiles, in mortar, per foot super	0	1	0	1
If rubbed and faced to close joints, add			0	2

Making and levelling the ground to be charged extra.

N.B. 36 bricks paved flat, 56 on edge, 9 foot tiles, 13 ten-inch, or 16 nine-inch ditto, will pave one yard.

CULVERTS.

Required the cost of a cubic yard of Brickwork in barrel drains or culverts. *All materials.*

	£	s.	d.
400 bricks at £6 ₩ 1000 delivered	2	8	0
Mortar.—2 bushels of roche lime, ditto, @ 1s. 6d. .	0	3	0
5 bushels of sharp sand, ditto, @ 4d. . .	0	1	8
Labor.—Bricklayer and Laborer 4½ hours x wages per hour, say 4 · 6 x 3s. 6d., including fixing and removing centreing	0	15	9
	3	8	5
Add one-sixth for profit and use of centreing . .	0	11	5
Builder's price per cube yard	£3	19	10

The above rates are inserted merely to show how the £4 per cubic yard was obtained (as given in the table). In every other instance, although the quantity of bricks, or materials for mortar, or *Constant* of labor, may not vary, yet the *rates* of these items are more liable to vary in every instance.

Required the cost of a 3-foot culvert of 3 half-brick rings, or 13½ inches thickness of rim at 3s. per cube foot, or £4 1s. per cubic yard.

	£	s.	d.
43 ft. 9 in. cube x 3s. = 43 · 9 x 3 · 0	6	11	3
The same at 2s. 11½d. per cube foot. 43 · 9 x 2 · 11½ .	6	9	5¼

By using the cubic feet as given in the table, the quantity may be multiplied by the rate in shillings and pence by the well known method of *squaring dimensions*, as shown in the last instance.

To ascertain the cost of a cubic yard of brickwork in cement, substitute Roman cement for the roche lime in the above example, also reckon 4 bushels of clean sharp sand and 5½ hours for time.

Cuttings, Splays, &c.

Labor only, per foot run.

Cost equal to wages of Bricklayer and Laborer per hour, multiplied by time given.	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ₩ hour.	
Cuttings to 9 inch rakes	0	1½
Ditto 14 inch do.	0	2
Ditto 18 inch do.	0	2½
Ditto 9 inch ramps	0	2
Ditto 14 inch do.	0	3
Ditto 18 inch do.	0	4
Cutting and pargetting 4½ inch chase	0	2
Ditto do. 9 inch do.	0	4
Cutting to squint-quoins or salient angle	0	3
Cutting to bird's mouth, or internal angle	0	1½
Cutting points to groins of common bricks	0	3
Lime and hair, or cement filleting	0	1
Add to last item 1d. for lime and hair and 2d. for cement		

Each.

	Material. s.	d.		
Bedding and pointing sash and door frames	0	6	0	9
Bedding and pointing large or Venetian frames	0	8	1	0
Making brickwork good to sills	1	6	0	6
Ditto large or Venetian ditto	2	0	0	9
Fixing chimney-pots, large or first size, in cement, to new buildings	1	6	0	9
Ditto do., second size	1	4	0	8
Ditto do., third size	1	2	0	7
Half-brick trimmers	0	10	0	2½
Cutting inverts to moulds	0	2	0	2

Drain Pipes of Glazed Earthenware.

Laid complete, per foot run.

Cost of Labor only, equal to *Constant*, multiplied by wages of Bricklayer and Laborer per hour.	Materials. s.	Materials. d.	Hrs. & 12ths for time or s. & d. at 1s. ⅌ hour.	
3 inch pipes, the joints bedded in cement	1	0	0	1
4 inch do. do.	1	2	0	1¼
6 inch do. do.	1	8	0	1½
9 inch do. do.	2	6	0	1¾
12 inch do. do.	4	0	0	2
3 inch single junctions or bends, do.	1	4	0	1¼
4 inch do. do.	1	6	0	1½
6 inch do. do.	2	6	0	1¾
9 inch do. do.	3	8	0	2
12 inch do. do.	6	0	0	2½
3 inch double junctions, do.	2	0	0	1½
4 inch do. do.	2	4	0	2
6 inch do. do.	3	4	0	2½
9 inch do. do.	5	0	0	3
12 inch do. do.	8	0	0	3½
Syphon traps 3 inch, joints in cement	2	6	0	1½
Ditto 4 inch do.	3	0	0	2
Ditto 6 inch do.	4	3	0	2½

The trenches for the pipes are reckoned as being open; therefore, in preparing an estimate add the cost of cartage, breakage, excavation, filling, and ramming, with the addition of puddle over the pipes, if required, and profit upon the whole. The pipes are two feet long throughout. The items for "materials" include the prime cost of the pipes, with about five per cent. for cement in joints. The items or *Constants* for "labor only" is also taken at prime cost.

Bricklayers' Materials.

Bricks.

	£	s.	d.
Brunswick, patent white, $9\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$, at the kiln, per 1,000	6	6	0
Ditto, red pressed, do.	5	5	0
Ditto, common brown, do.	3	16	0
Philipstown, patent white, $8\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$, at the kiln, per 1,000	6	4	0
Ditto, common white, do.	5	10	0
Ditto, common brown, do.	3	10	0
Ditto, patent brown, do.	4	5	0
Delivery of the above, per 1,000, into any part of Melbourne, add	0	15	0
Brunswick rubbers, for guaged arches, 14 inches, at per dozen, delivered in Melbourne	0	8	0
Ditto, 12 inch, do.	0	7	0
Ditto, 10 inch, do.	0	6	0
Stocks, English, at Melbourne wharf	7	0	0
Firebricks, English or Scotch, do. £9 to	10	0	0

Lime, Cement, &c.

Heads lime, per bag of 3 or 4 bushels, roche	0	4	0
Geelong roche lime, do.	0	4	0
Cement, Roman, per cask of 5 bushels: cement shipped, 7s.; freight, &c., 10s.; profit, 3s.	1	0	0
Ditto, Portland, do., 4 bushels: cement shipped, 12s.; freight, &c., 10s.; profit, 3s.	1	5	0
Sharp or clean sand, per yard, filling and cartage only, within one mile	0	4	0
Mortar, per load or cube yard	1	5	0
Ditto, per hod	0	0	9
Ditto, blue or ash, for pointing, per hod	0	1	6
Ditto white, do., do.	0	1	6
Pargetting, per hod.	0	1	0
Tiles, paving, 9 in. × 9 in. × $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. each	0	0	6
Ditto, $10 \times 10 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$, do.	0	0	9
Ditto, $12 \times 12 \times 2$, do.	0	1	0

In Measuring Brickwork all flues are to be measured as solid work below the roof, but above the roof the girt is taken by the thickness of brickwork round flue, and this multiplied by the height, including projections which are girted. All piers, pilasters, quoins, &c., are also girted, for "labor only," and the spaces occupied by timbers built in are not deducted from quantity of brickwork.

In measuring height of walls, the wall-plate is included for setting or allowed for separately.

Brickwork in very thick solid walls, piers, abutments, counterforts, foundations, and other similar large masses, may be brought into cube yards or feet as agreed, but ordinary walls for houses, warehouses, and other buildings, are to be reduced to the standard rod of 5½ yards square, or 272 feet super, of the thickness of 1½ brick, or 13½ inches.

"Labor only" is understood to include the erection of necessary scaffolding, but not providing it. "Lime, or cement mortar," &c., includes scaffolding and other materials, except bricks.

Doorways and other openings are to be deducted.

Centreing for arches, &c., to be charged extra, unless otherwise particularly specified.

In facings, at per foot super, half of the depths of reveals is to be allowed, if not to be stuccoed.

Arches to be measured per foot super, charging face and soffite.

Moulds, templates, and centres, for drains and similar works, to be reckoned extra, except otherwise mentioned.

Cost of Cartage, *equal to charge for horse, dray, and driver per hour, multiplied by Constant in hours and twelvths.*	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d., at 1s. ₱ hour.	
Carting bricks, including loading and unloading, one mile, per 1,000	5	0
Ditto, add for each mile beyond, per 1,000 . .	1	0
Carting sand, lime, or rubbish, per load, for one mile, including loading and unloading . .	2	0
Ditto, add for each mile beyond, per load . .	0	8
Carting scaffolding, per load, for one mile, including loading and unloading	2	4
Ditto for each mile beyond first mile, per load .	0	9

Concrete.—*Per cubic yard.*

	Hrs.	12ths.
Labor in mixing, wheeling and casting concrete, multiplied by wages of Laborer per hour .	3	4

Cost of a cube yard of Concrete.

	£	s.	d.
1 and one-tenth cube yard of gravel or broken metal delivered on the work, including cartage . . .			
1½ bags of lime, including cartage, @ per bag . .			
Labor as above x laborers' wages per hour, 3 · 4 x .			
Net cost . .			
Add profit, from 10 to 20 per cent.			
Contractors' price . £			

Clay Puddle

Round walls, pipes, tanks, culverts, &c., *per cubic yard.*

Including use of tools, but without profit.	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ⅌ hour.	
Excavating, for clay not exceeding 6 feet in depth, getting, filling, and wheeling one stage, not exceeding 20 yards	2	2
Chopping and watering for tempering . .	0	11
Tempering after clay has been soaked . .	1	1
* Filling, wheeling one stage, tipping to place required, and treading	1	5
If unbearing is required to get at the clay, add per foot in depth to be removed . . .	0	5
	6	0

When the clay is tipped into, and can be tempered in the place required, leave out item marked thus *

Example.—If the Laborer or Navvy is paid 13 pence per hour, the cost of puddle should be 6 · 0 x 1 · 1=6s. 6d., to which must be added profit from 10 to 20 per cent.

Clay puddle, when properly prepared, should be similar to brick earth ready for moulding, but the above calculation is more in accordance with the general practice of puddling in large or small works.

MASONRY.

Rough or Scappled Stone.

Sandstone at Kangaroo Point, Bacchus Marsh, or Darley quarries.	Sup. foot. s.	d.
Ashlar or quoins, not exceeding 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 8 in.	1	6
Kangaroo Point cills and steps, up to 6 ft. long	2	3
	Cube feet. s.	d.
Blocks not more than 2 feet long, or 6 cubic feet	2	0
Ditto do. 4 feet do. 16 do.	3	0
Ditto do. 6 feet do. 24 do.	3	0
Ditto do. 8 feet do. 32 do.	4	3
Ditto do. 10 feet do. 40 do.	4	9
Ditto do. 12 feet do. 48 do.	5	3
Cartage of Bacchus Marsh stone, delivered in Melbourne	2	6
Cartage of Darley stone, ditto	3	0
Freight of Kangaroo Point stone, delivered at Wharf	2	6
Cartage of ditto from Wharf to any part of Melbourne	0	3
Average sized stone throughout a building, delivered	5	3
Mount Sturgeon sandstone, delivered at Wharf	7	6
Barrabool Hill sandstone, ditto	4	6
Ditto, delivered at Geelong, in blocks not exceeding 20 cubic feet	3	6
Bath freestone, delivered in Melbourne, ditto	4	6
Bulleen sandstone, delivered in Melbourne	4	0
Adelaide marble, less than 6 cubic feet, at Wharf	10	0
Ditto, not more than 4 ft. long, or 16 cubic feet, do.	15	0
Carrara marble, imported direct, average size	12	0
Gabo Island granite, average size, at wharf	10	6
Sawing (manual labor) Kangaroo Point stone, superficial feet	1	3
Ditto, ditto, Bacchus Marsh, Darley, Bulleen and Barrabool Hill stone and Bath stone	1	0

Bluestone, *at quarry, superficial foot.*

Common Ashlar, not more than 3½ ft. x 12 in. x 9 inches	1	3
Sills, steps, lintels, &c., from 3½ to 6 feet long, from 1s. 6d. to	1	9

	Sup. foot. s.	d.
Cubes, or paving stones, about 4 in. x 9 in. deep x 12 in. long, laid on edge, at per yard super.	4	6
9 inch pitchers, 16 to super. yard	3	3
Squared stone for courses, or *parpoint work*	4	0
Quoins, bond stones, or blocks, up to 2 cube feet, per cube foot	1	0
Blocks from 2 cube feet to 8 cube feet, ditto	1	6
Ditto 8 do. 16 do.	2	0
Ditto 16 do. 24 do.	3	0
Ditto 24 do. 32 do.	5	0
Ditto 32 do. 40 do.	7	0
Ditto 40 do. 48 do.	9	0
Kerbs, to dress 15 in. x 6 in., per lineal foot	1	0
Ditto, 18 in. x 8 in., per lineal foot	1	4
Ditto, do. circular, at quarry, 15 in. x 6 in.	2	0
Ditto, circular, ditto, 18 in. x 8 in.	2	6
Arch-stones or stones dressed to order at the same price as square stone, as given above, the largest dimensions being taken as the size.		
Common rubble, per perch, at quarry, (of 24¾ cubic feet in wall)	5	0
Ditto, per cube yard	5	6
CARTAGE into Melbourne from Brunswick or Merri Creek quarries, per cube foot	0	6
Ditto, per load of 16 cube feet	6	0
Cartage for first mile, loading and unloading, per cube foot	0	3
Ditto, for every additional mile add	0	1½
Ditto, of rubble into Melbourne, at per perch	6	0
Ditto, per cube yard, measured in wall	7	0
Ditto rubble, for first mile (loading and unloading), per perch	4	0
Ditto, for each additional mile	1	0
Cartage of Barrabool Hill stone from quarry to Geelong, at per cube foot	1	0

The above rates of cartage are reckoned at from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per hour for horse, dray, and driver, although a horse that can take a perch of rubble at a load is well worth 2s. 6d. per hour at present rates.

Stone-cutting.

Labor only, per foot super. The price is equal to Stonecutters wages per hour, multiplied by the time given.	Bacchus Marsh stone, Hrs. 12ths. s.	d.	Kangaroo Point stone. Hrs. 12ths. s.	d.
Plain work or boastered beds and joints, first rate	0	5	0	7
Ditto, ditto, to block-in-course, 2nd-rate	0	3	0	4
Ditto, or rubbed face	0	6	0	9
Ditto, sparrow picked or tool stroked	0	9	1	1
Ditto, circular, tool stroked	1	4	2	0
Sunk work, 6 inches deep to panels, margins, &c., tool stroked	1	6	2	3
Ditto, 3 inches deep, ditto	1	3	1	10
Ditto, 6 inches deep, rubbed face	1	3	1	10
Ditto, 3 inches deep, ditto	1	0	1	6
Ditto, circular, rubbed face	2	0	3	0
Ditto, ditto, fine punched or tool stroked	2	3	3	4
Moulded work, plain or straight, small	1	8	2	6
Ditto, ditto, large mouldings	1	2	1	9
Ditto, circular, small mouldings	2	6	3	9
Ditto, ditto, large mouldings	1	8	2	6
Ditto, Gothic, plain or straight	2	0	3	0
Ditto, ditto, circular	3	0	4	6
Spherical work for niches, &c., rubbed face	2	6	3	9
Quoins of raised vermiculated rock work, with deep moulded margins	2	0	3	0
Ashlar, or one face work, ditto	1	8	2	6
Quoins, raised vermiculated work, with chamfered margins	1	6	2	3
Ashlar or one face work ditto, ditto	1	4	2	0
Columns, circular plain work to shafts	1	6	2	3

Tooled or chiselled margins, if round, rock, or quarry face, which is not measured, to be taken at double their width.

STONE-CUTTING.

Labor only, per foot super.	Bacchus Marsh stone. Hrs.	12ths.	Kangaroo Point stone. Hrs.	12ths.
Ashlering, 4 inch rubbed face, boastered beds and joints, and plugging, but not setting (face measurement) . .	1	0	1	6
Ditto, 5 inch, do. do. . . .	1	1	1	7½
Ditto, 6 inch, do. do. . . .	1	2	1	9
Ditto, 7 inch, do. do. . . .	1	3	1	10½
Ditto, 8 inch, do. do. . . .	1	4	2	0
Doric fretwork, inch bands, complete .	1	5	1	10
Ditto, 2 inch bands . .	1	2	1	6
Per lineal foot.				
Coping weathered, 7 in. wide by 2½ in.	0	8	1	0
Ditto, 12 do. 3 in.	0	10	1	3
Ditto, 17 do. 3½ in.	1	2	1	9
Ditto, 22 do. 4 in.	1	6	2	3
If throated on both sides, add . .	0	3	0	4½
Cills, sunk and throated, 8 in. x 3 in. .	1	0	1	6
Ditto, 8 in. x 4 in. .	1	1	1	7½
Ditto, 8 in. x 5 in. .	1	2	1	9
Per cube foot.				
Labor only multiplied by wages of Mason and Laborer per hour.				
Setting ashlaring or quoins, not more than 2 cube feet, including hoisting and scaffolding	0	4½	0	3
Ditto, do., if carved or moulded, do.	0	6	0	4
Ditto, stones from 2 to 6 feet long	0	7½	0	5
Ditto, do., do., if moulded or carved	0	9	0	6
Ditto, do., above 6 feet long . .	0	10½	0	7
Ditto, do., if moulded or carved, do.	1	0	0	8

For every 10 feet in height above 30 feet add one-third the above rates.

Darley, Barrabool Hills, and Bulleen stone cost about the same for working and setting as Bacchus Marsh stone. Mount Sturgeon sandstone costs three times the price of Kangaroo Point stone for working, and about the cost of bluestone for setting.

Labor only, per foot run.

Cost equal to wages of Stonecutter per hour multiplied by *Constant* given.	Hrs. & 12ths, or s. & d. at 1s. ℔ hr. Bacchus Marsh.	Kangaroo Point.
Single bead, reed or flute, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	0 4	0 5
Double do., do.	0 5	0 7
Treble do. or moulded	0 7	0 10
Reeds or flutes, 1 inch diameter	0 4	0 6
Columns diminished flutes, including arises, from 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter	0 5	0 6
Ditto, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches do.	0 6	0 7
Ditto, from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches do.	0 7	0 8
Ditto, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches do.	0 8	0 9
Ditto, from 3 to 4 inches do.	0 9	0 11
Ditto, from 4 to 5 inches do.	0 10	1 1
If the stones forming the column are suspended horizontally, on iron pivots, the *flutings* may be cut at one-third less than the time given.		
Holes *jumped* or drilled for bolts, &c., 1 inch diameter	0 8	0 10
Ditto, do., $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter	0 9	0 11
Ditto, do., 2 inches do.	0 10	1 0
Ditto, do., 3 inches do.	1 0	1 2
Ditto, do., 4 inches do.	1 2	1 4
If morticed for iron rails, etc., take one-third or one-fourth, according to depth.		

Items, each.

Mitres to mouldings, 1 inch girt	0 3	0 4
Ditto do., 2 do.	0 4	0 6
Ditto do., 3 do.	0 6	0 8
Dentules, 2 inches deep on face, with band	0 3	0 4
Ditto, 4 do. do.	0 6	0 8
Triglyphs and drops, for 12 inch Doric column	2 0	2 8
Ditto, 24 inch do.	3 0	4 0
Ball for foot or finial, 6 inch diam.	5 0	6 8
Ditto, 8 do.	6 0	8 0
Ditto, 12 do.	7 0	9 4

	Hrs. & 12ths, or s. & d. at 1s. ℔ hr. Bacchus Marsh.		Kangaroo Point.	
Balusters, either round or square, if 4 ins. largest diam. or side, and 12 ins. high	6	0	8	0
Ditto, if 4 ins. diam. or side, and 18 in. do.	6	9	9	0
Ditto, 8 ins. do. 24 n. do.	7	6	10	0

If any of the above items are required in bluestone or Carrara marble, treble the time given for Kangaroo Point stone.

The cost of working Adelaide marble is about 25 per cent. more than Carrara marble.

STONE-CUTTING.

Labor only, per foot super.

Constant multiplied by wages of Stonecutter per hour, equal to cost, including *sharps*.	Hrs. & 12ths, for time, or s. & d., at 1s. ℔ hr. Bluestone.		Granite.	
Fine axe dressed face, to ashlar, etc., 1st rate	3	0	4	6
Ordinary do., do., 2nd-rate	2	0	3	0
Rough do., do., 3rd-rate	1	0	1	6
Very rough do., to kerbing, etc., 4th-rate	0	6	0	9
Axe dressing, to beds and joints, 1st-rate	1	6	2	3
Ditto, do., 2nd-rate	1	0	1	6
Ditto, do., 3rd-rate	0	6	0	9
Ditto, do., 4th-rate	0	3	0	4½
Pitched, quarry face, to block-in-course, rock-ashlar, etc.	0	1	0	1½
Fine axe dressed face, tool stroked	4	0	6	0
Ordinary do., do.	3	0	4	6
Finest sparrow or diamond picked, 1st-rate	5	0	7	6
Sparrow or diamond picked, ordinary or 2nd-rate, if dressed with pick	4	0	6	0
Ditto, do., 3rd-rate	3	0	4	6
If the three last items are dressed with *diamond-hammer* deduct one-third.				
Vermiculated work, sharp arrises, clean tooled, as in Plinth to Building Museum	7	0	10	0
Ditto, not tooled, but left rough	4	0	6	0
Ditto, ordinary kind, in large blocks	2	6	3	9
Sunk work, to panels, &c., left rough	2	0	3	0
Ditto, do., axed, 2nd-rate	3	0	4	6

		Hrs. & 12ths, for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ₱ hr. Bluestone.		Granite.	
Sunk work, to panels, &c., axed,	1st-rate	4	0	6	0
Ditto, 6 inches deep and tool stroked		6	0	9	0
Ditto, 3 inches	do.	5	0	7	6
Moulded work, ordinary	do.	4	0	6	0
Ditto, small mouldings,	do.	6	0	9	0

Circular axe dressed, tool stroked, sparrow or diamond picked, or vermiculated, add one-third to one-half, according to sweep or curve, to each item respectively.

Spherical work for niches, cutwaters, &c., double or treble the price of straight work, according to sharpness of curve.

Tooled margins, if round rock, or quarry-face, which is not measured, to be taken by the foot super., at double their width.

Raised work to be measured as *flat* work, the margins being taken as *sunk* work.

MASONS' WORK.

Labor only, per foot cube.

Cost of *Setting* equal to wages of Mason and Laborer per hour multiplied by *Constant*.	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ₱ hour.	
Setting bluestone, granite, or marble, in blocks not more than 2 cubic feet, including hoisting, scaffolding, and mortar	0	3
Ditto, if carved or moulded, do.	0	4
Ditto, block, from 2 to 6 feet long, do.	0	5
Ditto, do., if moulded or carved	0	6
Ditto, do., if above 6 feet long	0	7
Ditto, do., if moulded or carved	0	8
For every 10 feet in height above 30 feet add one-half the above rates.		
Hammer squared coursed rubble, in house walls, per super. yard	3	0
Ditto, do., do., per perch	5	6
Ditto, worked both sides of wall (2 faces) add to do.	2	0
Random bluestone rubble, per cube yard	4	0

In measuring work an allowance, for waste, of one-sixth for all bevelled stones in square and skew arches, and one-tenth in common squared stone, must be made in reckoning the cost of stone at quarry and cartage, to work.

Rough stone arches over openings are reckoned one and a half price.

Weight of Rubble, per perch and cube yard.

From 28 to 30 cwt. of bluestone is required to build a perch of rubble, equal to 24¾ cube feet.

From 30 to 32 cwt. of ditto, to build a cube yard of rubble.

About 26 cwt. Bacchus Marsh, Darley, or Barrabool Hill stone is required for a cube yard of rubble; or about 24 cwt. for a perch of 24¾ cube feet.

Bulleen stone takes about 26 cwt. to the perch of rubble.

Granite rubble takes about 31 cwt. to the perch, and 33 cwt. to the cube yard.

Bluestone Masonry.

Cost of block-in-course or rock ashlar for facing abutments, at per cube foot.

	£	s.	d.
Blocks 1 foot square by 2 feet long, price at quarry, as per page 22, 2 cube feet	0	2	0
Cartage, as per table, page 22, for one mile . . .	0	0	6
Laid as stretcher, 2 sup. feet, pitched quarry face . .	0	0	2
Axe dressed beds and joints, 2nd-rate, as per page 26: say, 6 sup. feet x 1 hour x 2s.	0	12	0
Setting, including hoisting, scaffolding, and mortar, up to 30 feet high, wages of Mason and Laborer, per hour, say 3s. 6d. x ¼ hour x 2 c. feet, 3 , 6 x 0 , 3 x 2 =	0	1	9
Net cost for 2 cube feet . :	0	16	5
Add profit from 10 to 20 per cent., say one-sixth . .	0	2	9
	£0	19	2

Or nine shillings and sevenpence per cube foot, being nearly double the price usually paid for this work at the rate of wages above stated. The difference is, chiefly, in the labor upon the beds and joints, which are generally left rather rough; this is owing to the great expense of axe-dressing bluestone. Therefore, to get at an estimate approaching the current rates, we must take a cheaper kind of axe-dressing, which, provided the stone is perfectly square and out of winding, will be rather an advantage, as it gives a better key to the mortar.

	£	s.	d.
Cost-price of stone, with cartage for 1 mile, say . .	0	2	0
Labor on face, beds, and joints, 3rd-rate axe-dressing .	0	6	2
Setting, including hoisting, scaffolding, and mortar .	0	1	9
Net cost for 2 cube feet . .	0	9	11
Add profit as before, one-sixth	0	1	8
	£0	11	7

Or five shillings and ninepence half-penny per cube foot.

Cost of bluestone random rubble, per cube yard.

	£	s.	d.
31 cwt. bluestone, at 4s. per ton at quarry, Quarrymen's wages 1s. 6d. per hour	0	6	3
Cartage for 1 mile, at 4s. per load, 1½ loads	0	6	0
2 bushels lime and 6 bushels sand: or ½ bag lime, 3s.; and ½ load sand, 2s.	0	5	0
Mason and Laborer, 4 hours, at 3s. 6d., including scaffolding	0	14	0
Net cost	1	11	3
Add for profit, from 10 to 20 per cent., say one-sixth	0	5	3
Builders' price	£1	16	6

Hammer squared bluestone rubble, coursed or not (in house walls), but one face only dressed fair, at per cube yard.

	£	s.	d.
32 cwt. bluestone, including spalls and cartage	0	13	0
Lime and sand as before, within 1 mile	0	5	0
Mason and Laborer, 6 hours, at 3s. 6d.	1	1	0
Net cost	1	19	0
Add profit, say 16⅔ per cent., or one-sixth	0	6	6
Builders' price	£2	5	6

Bluestone block-in-course or bastard ashlar, for three feet wall, backed with rubble, per cube yard.

	£	s.	d.
Face stones or courses, about 18 in. x 9 in. x 6 in., laid as stretchers, with 1 header, as a through stone, in 6 in. courses, say 7 cube feet of stone	0	7	0
Labor on beds and joints, rough axed or picked, 19 sup. feet, at 1s.	0	19	0
Labor to pitched quarry face, 9 sup. feet, at 2d.	0	1	6
Rubble backing about 16 cubic feet, or 23 cwt., at quarry	0	5	0
Cartage, 1 mile, of stone from quarry, 1½ loads	0	6	0
Lime and sand, as before, cartage 1 mile	0	5	0
Mason and Laborer, 6 hours, including scaffolding	1	1	0
Net cost	£3	4	6

In Estimating for Ashlar first consider the average size of the stones required and the cost of such stones at the quarry, with the cartage, per cube foot, from the quarry to the work. Take next the number of superficial feet of face-work in one stone, having a clear understanding of the kind and quality of such work; then the number of feet, super., of dressed beds and joints to the same stone; add the time required to set the stone, multiplied by the wages of Mason and Laborer per hour, and you cannot fail to arrive at a correct estimate of the net cost of any description of ashlar, to which add profit according to the total cost of the work and the time required to finish it.

As ashlar is sometimes let by the foot cube, including labor to face work, which is attended with considerable uncertainty and risk, being similar to the practice of letting framed or skeleton roofing by the square; a hint or two may be useful to those not accustomed to take masonry in this manner. *e. g.* If you have the cube quantity of stone work and the superficial area of face work of any one rate or description, you may ascertain the proportion one bears to the other, thus:—so many cube feet of ashlar with so many super. feet of dressing to each cube foot, and put a price accordingly for dressing; then take the average size and cost of the stone at the quarry, the charges for carting, hoisting, and setting, mortar, scaffolding, and profit, which are not generally altered by this system of valuing ashlar. The portions of masonry should also be classed as follows:—*One-face work*, as ashlaring, or common face work, base courses, plinths, friezes, parapets, &c. *Two-face work*, as quoins, pilasters, imposts, architraves, parapets, &c. *Three-face work*, as copings, strings, cornices, piers, &c. *Four or more face work*, as newels and caps to ditto, blocks to cornices, chimney caps, &c. By such means this defective system may be pruned of much of its uncertainty.

Estimate for Bluestone Barrel Culvert, 3 feet in diameter in the clear, at per lineal foot, with hammer or quarry-dressed ringstones 9 inches deep by 6 inches wide in the soffit, and rough axe-dressed or picked on the beds, containing 8 and 5-6ths cube feet to the foot run.

Cost per cube foot.

	s.	d.
Quarrying stone, 9d., and cartage for one mile, 3d. . .	1	0
Axe dressing, 4th-rate, to beds, 4 sup. feet @ 6d. . .	2	0
Setting, including mortar and centreing	1	0
	4	0

And 8 ft. 10 in. x 4 ft. = 35s. 4d. net cost per foot run.

Cost of similar culvert, built with 4 inch cubes, 9 inches deep, with rough beds and joints, at per foot run.

	s.	d.
1½ sup. yards of 4 inch bluestone cubes, at quarry . .	6	9
Cartage of cubes 1 mile, and centreing	2	3
Setting, 2 hours, by Mason's and Laborer's wages, per hour .	7	0
Mortar, same rate as for hammer squared rubble . .	1	8
Net cost per foot run . .	17	8

Being the price of the dressing to the beds and joints of the first estimate, or one-half the total cost per foot run.

Cost of dressed bluestone compared with dressed sandstone.

An opinion in favor of the cheapness of dressed bluestone in many descriptions of work being prevalent, I here give one or two examples, to prove that worked or dressed colonial sandstone, or imported freestone, is cheapest.

COST OF WINDOW CILL of ordinary dimensions, say 3 ft. 6 in. x 8 in. x 10 in. bluestone, because it cannot be easily quarried less than 8 inches thick.

	s.	d.
Bluestone cill, 3 sup. feet, at 1s. 9d. per foot super, delivered in Melbourne	5	3
Axe dressing, 2nd-rate, 4¾ sup. feet, at 4s.	19	0
	£1	4	3
Bacchus Marsh, Darley, or Bath stone cill, 3 ft. 6 in. x 6 in. x 10 in., = 1ft. 6in. cube, at 5s. 9d. delivered . . .	8	7
Rubbed face, 3ft. 4in. x 1ft. 3 in. = 4ft. 2 in. sup. at 1s. .	4	2
	12	9

If we take into account sinking, weathering, and throating, it will be still more in favor of sandstone or freestone.

The additional price for Kangaroo Point stone will be only 2s., being the difference in working of 6d. extra per foot. Comparing the cost of quoins, window and door dressings, and generally every description of worked stone, in which the better kind of axe dressing, tooling, or fine picked or punched plain work, or any kind of sunk, circular, or moulded work is used, it will be found in every case that the colonial sandstone and imported freestone are the cheapest, by from 20 to 100 per cent., according to the quality or cost of the dressing.

Comparing the cost of *moulded brickwork, built with moulded bricks*, at £1 per 100, it will be found that its cost is only one-third that of moulded Bacchus Marsh or Darley stone, or one-fourth the cost of moulded Kangaroo Point stone, and one-sixth the cost of moulded bluestone or unpolished Carrara marble, and about one-tenth the cost of moulded Gabo Island or Plenty granite. These facts are founded upon, and may be further elucidated, by the information herein given under the head of Masons' work, &c.

PAVING.

Labor only, per yard super.

Cost equal to wages of Pavior or Mason, per hour, multiplied by *Constant* given.	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ₰ hour.
Bluestone pitching or chanelling, with 9 in. pitchers	0 8
Raising old pitching and preparing ground for relaying 9 in. pitchers	0 4
Bluestone *cube* pitching, with 4 inch *cubes*, 9 ins. deep and about 9 inches long	1 0
Bluestone kerbing, 18 inches deep by 6 inches wide, rough axe-dressed, 1½ ft. super. to foot run, including laying, per lineal yard	5 0
Ditto do., circular, for corners, do.	7 0 to 8 0

FLAGGING.

Per foot super.

Wharf prices of flags from 6 to 20 sup. feet.	s.	d.
Arbroath flagging, from 2 to 2½ inches thick	1	9
Kilmore grey flagging, delivered in Melbourne	1	7
Yorkshire do., from 1½ to 2 inches thick	1	8
Ditto, from 2½ to 3 inches thick	2	0

Laying Flagging, labor only.

Cost equal to wages of Mason and Laborer, multiplied by *Constant*, or time given.	Hrs. s.	12ths d.
Laying *squared* flagging, jointed in mortar, from 1½ to 2 inches	0	0½
Ditto do., from 2½ to 3 inches	0	0¾
Squaring and laying ditto, from 1½ to 2 in. thick	0	1½
Ditto do., 2½ to 3 inches thick	0	2

If taken up, squared, and re-laid, add one-third.

Measuring Masons' work,

Taken chiefly from "Laxton's Price-Book."

The following instructions for measuring are founded upon the system of measuring as generally adopted by Surveyors.

All stone exceeding four inches in thickness to be measured cubically; and if four inches or under, to be taken and charged superficially.

Measure the cube quantity of stone as it comes from the saw to the banker.

Measure *spandrel steps* the extreme width from the nose of the tread to the acute end of the angle, by half the riser, taking from top of tread (front of nosing) to the acute end of angle downwards.

Measure *winders* the extreme length, including the wall hold, by the mean width and by the whole height.

For measuring the labor upon the stone the following system is recommended :—

To *solid steps*, if laid on brickwork, take the plain, sunk, or moulded work on the face of the tread, riser, and ends only, and no bed to be allowed; but if laid on stone, half a bed to be taken.

To *spandrel steps*, take the plain, sunk, or moulded work, to the tread, riser, and end, and if the underside be worked, to be taken as plain; the underside of the winders to be taken as circular sunk.

To *cornices, strings, and blocking courses*, set on brickwork, take the moulded, sunk, or plain work to the face and top, plain work to the joints, and no bed to be taken; but if it be set on stone, half a plain bed to be allowed in addition, and half plain work to the back, provided it be worked.

Take plain work to top edges and joints of *landings;* and if the underside be worked, to be measured and charged as half plain.

To *curbs*, take plain, sunk, or moulded work, to the three faces, and a plain joint; but no bed.

To *ashlering*, take plain work to face bed and joint, and to bond stones, take the bed and one face.

To *columns*, take two sides of the cube as plain work; take the girt of the columns, by their height as circular work, and two plain faces to each joint.

To *domes*, take two plain sides of the cube, the internal and external faces, (if worked as spherical plain,) and the joints as sunk work.

If the labor be not taken on any face of a stone, allow for each sawn face *half sawing.*

The Author submits the following mode of measuring and valuing Masons' work, which he considers far more equitable than the present system :—

To add to the price of the stone delivered, the labor of setting, hoisting, and scaffolding, per foot cube, as given in pages 24 and 27.

AT PER FOOT SUPER.

To allow for *half sawing* upon each face that has been sawn. If the face be worked, add to the sawing the price of plain, sunk, or moulded work, as the case may be, and if the stones to be worked exceed 20 cubic feet each, add one-fifth extra to the dressing, for handling, or turning the stone while being worked.

The price of labor to the two faces of beds and joints to be taken at the same price as plain work for one face, in addition to the sawing.

Stone Carving.

Labor only, each item.

Cost equal to wages of Carver per hour, multiplied by *Constant* given.	Bacchus Marsh stone. Hrs.	12ths.	Kangaroo Point stone. Hrs.	12ths.
Ionic capital, Grecian or Roman, plain, for 12 inch column, (major diam.)	75	0	100	0
Ditto, 18 inch, ditto	112	6	150	0
Ditto, 24 inch, ditto	150	0	200	0
Ditto, for quarter pilasters, one-half the above				
If enriched, add 20 per cent. to each item.				
Modillions, Ionic or plain moulded, 4 in. projection	2	3	3	0
Ditto, 6 inch ditto	3	9	5	0
Ditto, 8 inch ditto	5	3	7	0
Cantilevers or trusses, plain moulded, 10 inches long	7	6	10	0
Ditto, 12 ditto	9	9	13	0
Ditto, 18 ditto	12	0	16	0
If enriched for Corinthian, Composite, or otherwise, double the above items.				
Corinthian or Composite capital for 12 inch column, (major diam.)	120	0	160	0
Ditto, 18 inch, ditto	210	0	280	0
Ditto, 24 inch, ditto	300	0	400	0
Ditto, for quarter pilaster, one-half the above.				

	Hrs.	12ths.	Hrs.	12ths.
Pateræ, rosette, or centre flowers, 4 inch diameter	3	0	4	0
Ditto, 8 inch ditto	6	0	8	0
Ditto, 12 inch ditto	9	0	12	0
Ditto, 18 inch ditto	15	0	20	0
Head on key stone, 12 inches deep	21	0	28	0
Ditto ditto, 15 inch do.	27	0	36	0
Ditto ditto, 18 inch do.	36	0	48	0
Head on 4 inch cymatium of cornice	3	0	4	0
Ditto 6 inch do. do.	4	6	6	0
Ditto 8 inch do. do.	6	0	8	0
Acanthus leaf, 4 inches in length or height	3	0	4	0
Ditto, 8 inch ditto	6	0	8	0
Ditto 12 inch do.	9	0	12	0
Lotus leaves, one-half the above.				
Oak or laurel wreath, 6 inches diam.	7	6	10	0
Ditto ditto, 9 inch do.	10	3	15	0
Ditto ditto, 12 inch do.	15	0	20	0
Per foot super.				
Oak leaf and acorn frieze, with leaves 2 inches long	13	6	18	0
Ditto, ditto 4 inches long	10	6	14	0
Per foot run.				
Egg and dart moulding, 2 inches girt	2	8	3	6
Ditto ditto, 3 inch	3	0	4	0
Ditto ditto, 4 inch	3	5	4	6
For enriched O. G. mouldings, add 10 per cent. to the above.				
Rope or cable moulding, 2 inches girt	1	2	1	6
Ditto, 3 inches girt, (straight or spiral)	1	4	1	9
Ditto, 4 inches do.	1	6	2	0
Goloche moulding, single, 3 inches wide	3	9	5	0
Ditto, 6 inches	4	6	6	0
If double *goloche* moulding, double the price or time.				

N.B.—The present wages of Carvers are about 2s. 6d. per hour. The whole of the above items are presumed to be prepared for the Carver by the Stonecutter, the time or price for the *carving only* being given.

The foregoing items in carving will take about as long if carved in Darley, Barrabool Hills, Bath, or Bulleen stone, as in Bacchus Marsh stone.

If carved in bluestone or marble, treble the time given for Kangaroo Point stone.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY and weight of building stones, &c., as determined by the Author in March, 1859.

	Specific gravity. Water 1·000	Weight ℔ cube foot in lbs.	Number of cube ft. per ton.
Barrabool Hill sandstone, dry	2·140	134	16½
Ditto ditto, wet	2·127		
Bacchus Marsh sandstone, dry	2·141	134	16½
Ditto ditto, wet	2·087		
Darley sandstone, rich buff, dry	2·148	134	16½
Ditto ditto, wet	2·125		
Ditto sandstone, variegated, dry.	2·192	137	16½
Ditto ditto, wet	2·143		
Kyneton building stone, (white) dry	2·210	138	16¼
Kangaroo Point sandstone, dry	2·240	140	16
Ditto ditto, wet	2·205		
Mount Sturgeon sandstone, dry	2·363	147	15¼
Bulleen sandstone, dry	2·371	148	15¼
Ditto ditto, wet	2·323		
Bluestone, ordinary, dry	2·587	161	14
Granite, red, from Gabo Island, dry	2·656	166	13½
Plenty granite, grey, dry	2.660	166	13½
Elphinstone granite, grey, dry	2·690	168	13½
Marble, South Australian, white	2·707	169	13¼
Marble, black pavement, (imported)	2·778		
BRICKS.			
Phillipstown common yellow brick	2·103		
Ditto pressed white brick	2·170		
Ditto common reddish brown	2·200		
Brunswick ditto	2·190		

The samples of stone and brick of which the specific gravity is given above are small fragments or *spalls* of an average quality, less than 1lb weight. The method pursued to obtain the specific gravity of each was as follows:—The sample of stone or brick was first weighed dry, in a pair of gold scales, the weight being determined to half a pennyweight; the sample was then attached to the scale by a fine silk thread and immersed in water, the weight being again determined in pennyweights (as soon as possible after immersion, so as to determine the specific gravity of the stone or brick, when dry); the sample was then allowed to remain in the water until the air bubbles ceased to rise, a period not exceeding fifteen minutes in any sample, when it was again weighed in water; the increased weight, and, consequently, the increased size of the stone, being in proportion to its porosity. The operation will be best understood by giving the details and result of one experiment, viz., that of Darley variegated sandstone, *e. g.* The sample weighed 85.5 dwts. in air when dry, and 46.5 dwts. in water. Then 85.5—46.5 = 39 and $\frac{39}{85.5} = 2.192$ = specific gravity when dry = 137lbs. per cubic foot. Again, weight, in water, after absorption or saturation, as above, 48 dwts; weight in air, on being reweighed immediately after saturation in water, 90 dwts. Then 90—48=42 and $\frac{42}{90}$=2.143=specific gravity, when wet.

It will be seen, on reference to the above table, that in every instance the specific gravity, and, consequently, the weight per cubic foot, is less when the stone is wet than when dry, or, in other words, *wet stone, bulk for bulk, weighs less than dry stone of the same kind.*

TABLE *of the Specific Gravity of Building Stones, &c.*, from the "Engineers' and Contractors' Pocket-Book."

	Specific gravity. Ounces.	Weight ℔ cube foot in lbs.
Purbeck stone, (Oolitic limestone) . .	2601	162½
Portland do., do., freestone . .	2570	160½
Bath do., do., do. . .	2240	140
Bristol stone, limestone	2554	159½
Painswick stone	2238	140
Craiglieth sandstone	2362	147½
Granite, Aberdeen (grey) . . .	2625	164
Ditto, Cornish	2662	166
Marble, Carrara (white)	2717	170
Slate, common	2672	167
Quartz amorphous, or milk white . .	2650	165
Shale or schist	2600	162
Yorkshire paving	2507	157
Arbroath paving	2477	155

SLATE MASON.

Cisterns, Tanks, Urinals, &c.

Per foot super.

Cost of Labor only equal to wages of Slate Mason and Laborer per hour, multiplied by *Constant*.	Welsh slate. s.	d.	Hrs. & 12ths for time, or s. & d. at 1s. ♈ hour.	
1 inch slabs, self-faced, grooved and put together (weight 14 lbs.) . .	1	6	0	5
1¼ inch do., (do. 17½ lbs.) . .	1	10	0	7
1½ inch do., (do. 21 lbs.) . .	2	2	0	9
2 inch do., (do. 28 lbs.) . .	3	6	1	1
For sinks add on the labor, as above, 50 per cent.				
Add if planed for each side . .	.	.	0	1
Ditto, if rubbed, sanded, or *snaked* do.	.	.	0	1½

Bolts or cramps extra, at per lb.

Per foot run.

Cost equal to wages of Slate Mason per hour, multiplied by *Constant* or time given.	Hours and 12ths or s. & d., at 1s. per hour. 1 in.		1½ in.		2 in.	
Squaring slabs, or filing edge after saw (straight) . .	0	3	0	4	0	6
Rounded nosing, for steps, &c. .	0	4	0	6	0	8
Rebate or groove for steps, cisterns, &c.	0	4	0	8	1	0
Single groove, in edge, for tongue	0	2	0	3	0	4
Plain rounded corners to slabs, each	0	4	0	5	0	6
Letting screws into slate, each .	0	2	0	3	0	4

The above items are those most probably required in this colony, although they but partially show the many uses to which slate is now applied. The following articles are those made in England, and most likely to be imported, viz.: filters; mignionette boxes; orange tubs; mangers; steps, with riser and tread, complete; enamelled slate chimney pieces, now common in Melbourne; also, plain and enamelled slate baths; enammelled slate furniture; &c.

Slating.

Labor only, per square.

Cost equal to wages of Slater and Boy per hour, multiplied by time given.	Hrs. & 12ths at 1s. ♆ hour. New roofs.	s. & d. Stripping.
Ladies' 16 in. × 8 in., about 260 per square	5 0	2 6
Countesses' 20 in. × 10 in., 160 do. .	4 0	2 0
Duchesses' 24 in. × 12 in., 110 do. .	3 0	1 6
Add for metal nails: Ladies', 1s. 6d.; Countesses', 1s.; Duchesses' slating, 8d. per square.		

If the roofs slated have no projecting eaves deduct one-third from the time given.

In measuring slating, to the net quantity covered add the length of the eaves by the width of the *guage;* also the length of all cuttings to hips, valleys, dormers, chimneys, irregular angles, &c., by six inches in width. Circular slating, one-third extra to both labor and materials.

Sundry items.

	£	s.	d.
Patent slate ridge and hips, with roll on top and flat sides, girt 14 inches per foot run . .	0	2	0
Fixing with white lead and copper plugs . .	0	1	0
Compo filleting, per foot run	0	0	6
Slates, Ladies', per 1000, in Melbourne, from £6 to	8	0	0
Ditto, Countesses', do., do., from £10 to	14	0	0
Ditto, Duchesses', do., do., from £14 to	17	0	0

In addition to the above mentioned slates, which are the kind most generally used, may be mentioned: Doubles, 13 ins. by 6 ins.; small Ladies', 14 ins. by 7 ins.; Vicountesses', 18 ins. by 9 ins.; small Duchesses', 22 ins. by 11 ins.

Weight of Slates.

	Cwt.
Doubles, per 1,000	12½
Ladies', do.	21
Countesses', do.	33½
Duchesses' do.	50

CARPENTERS' WORK.

Fir in Scantlings, *framed and wrought.*

Labor only, per cube foot.

Cost equal to wages of Carpenter per hour, multiplied by time given.	Hrs. & 12ths or s. & d. at 1s. ♀ hour.
Bond-plates, wall-plates, lintels, templates, wood-bricks, &c.	0 6
Framed, rough, in naked floors, &c.	0 10
Ditto, and wrought	1 3
Ditto, do., and rebated	1 7
Ditto, do., do., and beaded	1 9
Framing rough, throughout building 1 6 to	2 0
Wrought proper door and window frames	3 0

Labor on Deals.

From the bench or unfixed, per foot super.	From ¾in. to 1¼in. thick. Hrs. 12ths.	From 2in. to 3in. thick. Hrs. 12ths.
Edges shot, jacked, or rounded, or plugged	0 1	0 1½
Planed, or chamfered, or grooved, or rebated, or ploughed and tongued, or framed, or battened, or mitred, or scribed, or throated, or backed, or clamped, or beaded, for each add	0 2¼	0 3¼
Ditto, for each, if cut circular	0 3¼	0 4½
Shelves sunk, or scalloped, or ledged, or dovetailed	0 4½	0 6

Return beads, &c., are worth double.

Labor only, on Fir, *per foot run.*

Cost equal to wages of Carpenter, per hour, multiplied by time given.	Hrs. & 12ths or s. & d., at 1s. ♀ hour.
Common door frames rebated and beaded	0 3½
Circular heads to windows and door cases, framed, rebated, beaded, and glued up, 4½ in. × 3 in.	2 5
Ditto, do., 4½ in. × 4 in.	3 2
Gothic or elliptical, do., 4½ in. × 3 in.	3 2
Ditto, do., 4½ in. × 4 in.	3 8

Fillets, Bearers, Strips, &c.

Labor only, per foot run.

	Hrs. & 12ths, or s. & d. at 1s. per hr. 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Rough framed, 1 inch thick	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	0 1
Ditto, $1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	0 1	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto, $1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	0 1	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, 2 do.	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, $2\frac{1}{2}$ do.	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	0 2
Ditto, 3 do.	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	0 2	0 $2\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto, $3\frac{1}{2}$ do.	0 2	0 $2\frac{1}{4}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, 4 do.	0 $2\frac{1}{4}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{3}{4}$
Wrought and framed, 1 inch thick	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, $1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	0 2
Ditto, $1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	0 2	0 $2\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto, 2 do.	0 2	0 $2\frac{1}{4}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, $2\frac{1}{2}$ do.	0 $2\frac{1}{4}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, 3 do.	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{3}{4}$	0 3
Ditto, 4 do.	0 $2\frac{3}{4}$	0 3	0 $3\frac{1}{4}$

	Hrs. 12ths.
Angle fillets	0 2
Chamfered edges, add for each edge . . .	0 1
Grooved or bearded, do.	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$
Rebated or staff beaded, do.	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$

Door and Window Frames.

Labor only, per foot super.

Cost equal to wages of Carpenter per hour, multiplied by time given.	Hrs. & 12ths or s. & d., at 1s. per hour.
Door frames, without stops, less than 20 sup. ft.	0 2
Ditto, with stops	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Door case, including hardwood sill . . .	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Window frames, two light	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto do., circular head taken as square .	0 5
Ditto do., circular on plan, large radius .	0 6
Ditto do., do., small do. .	0 10

	Hrs.	12ths.
Heads circular circular, large radius	3	0
Ditto do. do., small do.	4	6
Ditto do., Gothic or other curves, add	0	2½
Door frames, with transom, add	0	1½
Planing fir from the saw	0	1¾
Ditto if sawn	0	2
Fixing door frames in new walls, each	1	9
Ditto do. in stone step without sill, do.	2	7
Common door frames rebated and beaded, do.	6	0

Sound Boarding.

Labor only, per square.

	Hrs.	12ths.
Half inch on single fillets	7	0
Ditto with double do.	8	7
Five-eighth inch on single fillets	7	4
Ditto with double do.	9	0
Three-quarter inch on single do.	8	0
Ditto with double do.	9	6
Add for herring-boning or trussing	1	4

Timbers to be measured in, and add 1s. per square for nails.

Rough Deal Boarding.

Labor only, per square.

Cost equal to wages of Carpenter per hour, multiplied by the time given.	Hrs. & 12ths or s. & d. at 1s. ℔ hour.	
Half inch deal, rough	3	6
Ditto do., edges shot	4	8
⅝ inch do., rough	3	10
Ditto do., edges shot	5	2
¾ inch do., rough	4	0
Ditto do., edges shot	5	7
Ditto do., grooved and tongued	8	7
1 inch do., rough	4	4
Ditto do., edges shot	6	5
Ditto do., grooved and tongued	9	6
1¼ inch do., rough	4	9
Ditto do., edges shot	7	0
Ditto do., grooved and tongued	10	9

	Hrs.	& 12ths.
1½ inch deal, rough	5	2
Ditto do., edges shot	7	4
Ditto do., grooved and tongued	11	2
2 inch do., rough	6	6
Ditto do., edges shot	9	6
Ditto do., grooved and tongued	13	9

Add from 1s. to 2s. per square for nails.

WEATHER-BOARDING.

Labor only, per square.

Deals rough, ¾ inch, or 6 boards to a 3 inch deal	5	0
Ditto, edges shot and sprung	6	0
Ditto, wrought	8	7
Ditto, beaded	10	4
Battens, rough	6	0
Ditto, edges shot and sprung	7	9
Ditto, and wrought	11	2
Ditto, and beaded	12	0
If inch thick, add on the deals	0	10
Ditto, on the battens	1	3

WALL-BOARDING, &c.

Labor only, per square.

Deal, tongued and beaded, ½ inch	13	0
Ditto, do. ¾ inch	14	7
Ditto, do. 1 inch	17	2
Ditto, do., add if wrought both sides	4	4
Ditto, do., add if to ceilings	2	7
Ditto, do., add if with plugs	1	9
LOUVRE BOARDING, deal, feather edge, wrought, per foot super.	0	3
Ditto do., 1 inch deal, wrought, and splayed both edges, per foot super.	0	7
Ditto do., 1¼ inch do.	0	9
Small brackets, wrought, each	0	2
Cross grooves, not exceeding 6 inches each	0	2½
Ditto do., exceeding 6 inches	0	3
Ends of boarding with pins and shifting lath	0	5

Bracketing, *including plugging.*

Labor only, per foot super.

Cost equal to wages of Carpenter per hour, multiplied by time given.	Hrs. & 12ths or s. & d. at 1s. ♆ hour.
Common cornices or coves of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deal, measuring where lathed	0 4
Ditto, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	0 5
Ditto in two thicknesses of 1 inch deal	0 5
For every angle bracket, add extra	1 3
If circular on plan, add 50 per cent.	
Wagon headed ceilings	0 3
Semi-circular ditto	0 4
Groined ceilings in halls, not exceeding 4 ft. wide	1 2
Ditto, exceeding 4 ft.	1 0
Ditto, if elliptical, add	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$

Roofing.

Labor only, per square.	Hrs. & 12ths or s. & d. at 1s. ♆ hour.
Common shed or leanto roof over ground floor	4 0
Ditto over first floor	4 4
Ditto second floor	4 9
Ditto third floor	5 3
Ditto, if higher, add per story	0 7
Ditto, with purlins, add	1 0
Single span, or valley roof over ground story	5 2
Ditto, first ditto	5 7
Ditto, second ditto	6 1
Ditto, third ditto	6 8
Ditto, if higher, add	0 8
Ditto, with purlins, add	1 2
Single span or valley roof, with framed principals, collar-braces, plates, and ridge	11 8
Ditto do., with framed principals, tie-beam, king posts, purlins, struts, and common rafters	15 6
Ditto do., with king and queen posts	19 0
Common curb roofing, (2 sides) including plates	7 4
Add to 4 last items if more than 2 stories high	1 2
King truss roof, 30 feet span, with purlins, &c.	26 0

	Hrs. & 12ths.
Framed roofing, 50 or 60 feet span, with principals, king and queen posts, struts, and purlins	30 0
Hips and valleys extra, per foot run . .	0 7
Rounded ridge roll, ditto	0 4
Wall plates, pole plates and lintels, charged as bond, at per foot cube	0 7
Binders, tie-beams, struts, gutter-plates, angle or diagonal-ties, charged as framed, per foot cube	0 10½
Fixing screw bolts, each	1 0
Ditto king or hanging bolts, each . . .	2 4
Ditto stirrups to kings and queens, each . .	3 5
Ditto ties and straps, per lb.	0 1¾
Outside heavy framing above 12 inches square, add for extra work in handling, per cube foot	2 0

Add one shilling and sixpence per square for nails and spikes; all other ironwork to be charged by the pound.

Naked Floors.

Labor only, per square.

Cost equal to wages of Carpenter per hour, multiplied by time given.	Hrs. & 12ths or s. & d. at 1s. per hour.
Common ceiling floor-joists, notched on plates	4 9
Ditto, braced or halved on fillets . . .	5 7
Ditto, framed to binding joists . . .	6 6
Single framed floors, trimmed to well holes and chimneys, not more than 9 inches deep .	8 7
Ditto, more than 9 inches deep . . .	10 4
Ditto, trimmed to party walls	12 0
Ditto, with one girder	13 0
Ditto, if two girders and cased bays . .	16 0
Ditto, including girders, bridging, binding, and ceiling joists	24 0
Ditto, if framed to breastsummers, add . .	2 0
Ditto, add for cross trimmers and making good to well holes, &c., each	2 7
Ground joists, bedded but not framed, per square	4 4
Ditto, with sleepers, do. .	5 2
Ditto, and framed to chimneys do. .	7 0

	Hrs.	12ths.
Strutting to joists, single, per lin. foot . .	0	2
Ditto, do. herring-bone, do. . .	0	3
Framing and fixing trusses 4 × 4 to girders, do.	1	9
Sawing, reversing, and bolting girders, &c., do.	1	0
Setting bolts and plates into girders, each .	1	0
Ditto do. per lb. .	0	1¾

Labor in raising beams more than 12 inches square, to be charged extra, according to height, &c.

Gutters and Bearers.

Labor only, per foot super.

Cost equal to wages of Carpenter per hour, multiplied by time given.	Hours and 12ths, or s. & d. at 1s. per hour.	
Gutters, ¾ inch deal and bearers . . .	0	3½
Ditto, 1 inch do. do. . . .	0	4
Ditto, 1¼ inch do. do. . . .	0	5
Ditto to curb roof add	0	2
Ditto if curved on plan, add	0	3
If framed bearers, add per foot run . . .	0	2
Rebated laps for drips, do. . . .	0	5
Cesspools for retaining mud, &c., each . .	1	4

Battening for Slating, &c.

Labor only, per square.

Cost equal to wages of Carpenter per hour, multiplied by time given.		
Battening 2½ x ¾ inch for ladies' slates . .	2	0
Ditto 2½ x 1 inch do. . . .	2	3
Ditto 2½ x ¾ inch for countesses' slates .	1	9
Ditto 2½ x 1 inch do. . . .	2	0
Ditto 2½ x ¾ inch for duchesses' . .	1	6
Ditto 2½ x 1 inch do. . . .	1	9
If more than two storys high, add per story .	0	3
Quarter battening 2 x 2 and 12 inches apart .	2	3
Ditto 3 x 2 do. .	2	4
Ditto 4 x 2 do. .	2	6
Tilting fillets to battens, per foot run . .	0	0½

If any of the above are circular on plan, add 50 per cent. to items used.

Quarter Partitions.

Labor only, per square.

Cost equal to wages of Carpenter per hour, multiplied by time given.	Hours and 12ths, or s. & d. at 1s. per hour.
Common partitions, framed	4 8
Ditto, framed and braced, 4 inch	6 0
Ditto, do., 5 do.	7 0
Ditto, do., 6 do.	8 0
Ditto, trussed with two braces, add	1 9
Ditto, trussed with king posts, add	2 6
Ditto, with king and queens, add	3 4
Ditto, if circular on plan, add	1 8

Centreing.

Labor only, per square.

Common to vaults on 3 inch ribs, and ¾ inch or 1 inch battens	13 0
Centreing to brick trimmers, &c., per foot super.	0 4
Ditto to coach-head trimmers, do.	0 6
Ditto to groins, do.	0 7
Ditto small do., do.	1 0
Ditto rough arches, per foot run	0 3
Ditto for guaged arches with struts, do.	0 4
Ditto semicircular heads, do.	1 0
Ditto if elliptical, add	0 2

For setting and striking, add one third.

Floors.

Labor only, per square.

Cost equal to wages of Carpenter per hour, multiplied by time given.	Hours and 12ths, or s. & d. at 1s. per hour.
¾ inch white or yellow deal, rough, edges shot	5 0
Ditto, wrought and laid folding	8 0
1 inch white or yellow deal, rough, edges shot	5 6
Ditto, wrought and laid folding	9 0
Ditto, straight joints and splayed headings	12 0
Ditto, tongued headings	14 0

	Hrs.	12ths.
1¼ inch white or yellow deal, rough, edges shot	6	6
Ditto, wrought and laid folding	12	0
Ditto, straight joints, splayed headings	14	6
Ditto, tongued headings, edge nailed	16	0
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rebated and filleted	18	0
1½ inch yellow deal, rough, edges shot	8	0
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rebated and filleted	20	0
Ditto, planed to a thickness, add	2	6

For nails add from 1s. to 2s. per square.

Batten Floors.

Labor only, per square.

¾ inch or two-cut, wrought and laid folding	10	0
1 inch ditto do.	11	0
Ditto, straight joints and splayed headings	15	0
Ditto, do., tongued and edge nailed	16	0
1¼ inch wrought and laid folding	13	0
Ditto, straight joints and splayed headings	16	0
Ditto, edge nailed and tongued headings	20	0
Ditto, do., add for oak doweling	14	0
If less than 5 inch guage, add	4	0
If planed to a thickness, add	3	0
Borders mitred and glued, per foot run	0	9
Splayed and raking angles, do.	0	4

For nails, add from 2s. to 3s. per square.

Skirtings, *including fillets and backings.*

Labor only, per foot super.

Cost equal to wages of Carpenter per hour, multiplied by sime given.	Hours and 12ths, or s. and d. at 1s. per hour. ¾ inch.		1½ inch.	
Square deal	0	3	0	5
Single moulded, or torus	0	4	0	6
Square raking and scribed to steps	0	5	0	9
Torus raking and do.	0	6	0	10
Rebated plinth to base moulding	0	4	0	5

			Hrs.	12ths.
Plugging to stone stairs or walls	.	0	0	2
Scribed to moulded nosings, add	.	0	0	2
Level circular plain . . .	.	0	1	0
Ditto do. torus . . .	.	1	1	3
Raking circular plain . .	.	1	1	4
Ditto do. torus . . .	.	1	1	6
Rebated and backed level circular plain		1	1	4
Ditto do. do. torus		1	2	0
Raking do. do. plain to steps		2	2	6
Ditto do. do. torus to do.		2	3	0
Skirting grounds, narrow, per foot run		0	0	1½
Ditto, rebated or grooved do.	.	0	1	
Ditto, circular or ramped do.	.	0	3	
Ditto, do. in thicknesses . .	.	0	6	
Add to each angle, if dovetailed .	.	0	1½	

DEAL.

Labor only, per foot super.

Cost equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Hours and 12ths, or s. & d. at 1s. per hour.	
Half inch deal, curved to soffit or frieze .	0	4
Ditto, cut circular, for each edge add . .	0	0½
Ditto, wrought two sides, dovetailed in drawers, more than 12 inches long . . .	0	6
Ditto, do. 12 inches long or less .	0	7
Three-quarter inch deal, curved to frieze or soffit	0	5
Ditto, cut circular, for each edge add .	0	0½
Ditto, dovetailed in drawers, more than 18 inches long	0	7
Ditto, do., from 12 to 18 inches long. .	0	8
One inch deal, cut circular, for each edge add .	0	1
Ditto, dovetailed in drawers, more than 18 inches long	0	8
Ditto, do., in drawer fronts . . .	0	9
Inch and quarter deal, wrought both sides, and dovetailed in drawer fronts	0	9
Inch and half deal, do., do., . .	0	10
Two inch deal, do., do., . .	0	11

DEAL, *per foot super, labor only.*

Cost equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.

	Hours and 12ths, or s. and d. at 1s. per hour.				
	½ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Rough fitted or fixed	0 1	0 1¼	0 1½	0 2	0 3
Ditto edges shot	0 1½	0 2	0 2½	0 3	0 4
Wrought one side	0 2	0 2½	0 3	0 3½	0 5
Ditto, grooved and tongued	0 3	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 6
Ditto, framed or clamped	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 6	0 8
Ditto, matched and beaded	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10
Ditto, dovetailed or keyed	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 11
Wrought both sides	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8
Ditto, framed or clamped	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9
Ditto, matched and beaded	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10
Ditto, dovetailed or keyed	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 11
Ditto, grooved and tongued	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9
Ditto, mortice clamped	.....	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10
If on bearers, add	0 1	.....	0 1½	.....	0 2
If mitred, add on each mitre	.....	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10
If beaded, rebated, or feather-tongued, add	.....	0 0½	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1¼
If plugged to walls, add	0 0¾	0 1	0 1¼	0 1½	.....
If ledged or staff beaded, add	0 1	0 1¼	0 1½	0 1¾	.....

Sash Frames.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials s. d.	Hours and 12ths, or s. & d. at 1s. per hour. Labor only Fixed.
Deal-cased frames, hardwood sunk sills, for 1½ in. sashes, with brass-cased pullies, prepared to hang single .	0 4	0 5
Ditto, prepared to hang double . .	0 5	0 6
Ditto, circular head, measured square .	0 9	1 4
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep . .	0 6	0 10
Ditto, ½ inch to the foot . . .	0 8	1 1
Deal cased frames, hardwood sunk sills, for 2 inch sashes, brass cased pullies, prepared to hang single . . .	0 5	0 6
Ditto, prepared to hang double . .	0 8	0 7
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep . .	0 7	1 0
Ditto, ½ inch to the foot . . .	0 9	1 3
Ditto, circular head measured square .	0 11	1 5
Ditto, circular circular head, ¼ inch to the foot	1 1	4 5
Ditto, ½ inch do.	1 4	5 7
If for 2½ inch sashes, add per foot .	0 2	0 1
Ditto, circular	0 3	0 1½

Venetian Frames.

Per foot super.

	Materials. s. d.	Labor only, Fixed.
Venetian deal-cased frames, hardwood sills, for 1½ inch sashes, brass-cased pullies, prepared to hang single . . .	0 6	0 6
Ditto, prepared to hang double . .	0 8	0 7
Ditto, for 2 inch sashes, brass-cased pullies, prepared to hang single .	0 8	0 7
Ditto, prepared to hang double . .	0 9	0 8
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep . .	0 10	1 0
Ditto, ½ inch to the foot . . .	1 1	1 6

	s.	d.	Hrs.	12th.
If for 2½ inch sashes, add . . .	0	1	0	1½
Ditto, circular	0	1½	0	3
Palladian head, measured square . .	1	2	2	2
Ditto, circular, do., or circular circular .	2	1	5	6
If with double pulley styles between centre and side lights, add per foot .	0	0½	0	1½
Ditto circular	0	2	0	2½

French Casement Frames.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor, only* equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Fixed.	
Fir, wrought, rebated, and beaded frames, with *hardwood* sunk sills, weathered and throated, for 1½ inch French casements, quarters not exceeding 4 by 3	0	3	0	4
Ditto, for 2 inch French casements, quarters 4 by 4	0	4	0	6
Circular head, measured square . .	0	11	2	5
Circular circular, ditto, ¼ inch to the foot	1	3	6	5
Ditto, ½ inch to the foot	1	9	7	3
Extra grooves or beads, add per foot run	0	0½	0	1
If any of the above are for 2½ inch sashes or casements, add	0	0½	0	1½

Circular on plan, flat sweep, once and a half the straight. Quick ditto, double.

Fixed Sashes.

Per foot super.

	s.	d.	Hrs.	12ths.
1½ inch deal ovolo sashes . . .	0	4	0	5
Ditto, circular head, measured square .	0	5	1	5
Ditto, with chord bars to meeting rail .	0	6	1	7
Ditto, circular on plan, ¼ inch to the ft. .	0	4	0	10½
Ditto, ½ inch do. . .	0	6	1	1½
2 inch deal ovolo	0	5	0	6
Ditto, circular head, measured square .	0	4	1	7
Ditto, with chord bar to meeting rail .	0	7	1	10

	s.	d.	Hrs.	12ths.
Circular on plan, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot	0	4	0	11
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch do.	0	6	1	2
Circular circular head, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot	1	2	5	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch do.	1	8	5	9
If in 2$\frac{1}{2}$ inch deal straight, add per foot.	0	0$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1$\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular	0	1	0	2

Shop Front Sashes.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs.	12ths.
1$\frac{1}{2}$ inch deal ovolo	0	4	0	5
2 inch do.	0	5	0	6
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	0	6	0	8
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot	0	7	0	10
Ditto, elliptical or quick corners	0	8	2	0
Ditto, circular head, measured square	0	5	1	7
Circular circular head, do.	1	6	4	10
If 2$\frac{1}{2}$ inch, add	0	1	0	1
1$\frac{1}{2}$ inch cedar or blackwood, astragal and hollow	0	5	0	8$\frac{1}{2}$
2 inch ditto	0	6	0	10$\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	0	9	1	1$\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot	1	2	1	3
Ditto, elliptical or quick corners	1	6	2	2
Ditto, circular head, measured square	1	0	1	10
Circular circular head, do.	2	6	6	0
If any of the above sashes break under the breastsummer, add on each return	2	3	6	10
2 inch deal cant bar, per foot run	0	4	0	8$\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto cedar or blackwood	0	6	1	0
Angle deal do.	0	4	1	0
Cedar or blackwood do.	0	6	1	2
If 2$\frac{1}{2}$ inch, add on the deal	0	1	0	2
If astragal and hollow, add on the ovolo	.....		0	1$\frac{1}{2}$
If lambs' tongue, or other modern bar, add on the astragal	.....		0	2$\frac{1}{2}$
Deal guard or angle beads, per foot run	0	1	0	1$\frac{1}{2}$
Cedar or blackwood do.	0	1$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2$\frac{1}{2}$

SASHES AND FRAMES.

Per foot super.

Cost of labor only, glued to wages of Joiner multiplied by time given.

	Material	Labor only. Fixed. Hr. rates.
	s. d.	s. d.
Deal-cased frames, framework small sills, 1½ inch ovolo sashes, single hung, press-cased Linings, Deptford fitted, and iron weights	0 7	0 8

VENETIAN SASHES AND FRAMES.

Per foot super.

	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only Fixed. Hrs.	12ths.
Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.				
Venetian deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, 1½ inch ovolo sashes, brass pullies, double hung with patent lines, and iron weights	1	1	1	2
Ditto, with 2 inch sashes . . .	1	3	1	4

Sashes and Frames.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner multiplied by time given.	Material s.	d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs.	12ths.
Deal-cased frames, *hardwood* sunk sills, 1½ inch ovolo sashes, single hung, brass-cased pullies, patent lines, and iron weights	0	7	0	9
Ditto, double hung	0	8	0	11
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	0	11	1	3
Ditto, ½ inch to the foot	1	3	1	7
Ditto, with straight and circular top rails and spandrils, square inside	0	10	2	0
Ditto, circular head, measured square	0	10	2	5
Ditto, with chord bar to meeting rail	0	11	2	9
Ditto, circular circular head, ¼ inch to the foot	2	2	6	10
Ditto, ½ inch do.	3	0	8	6
Deal-cased frames, *hardwood* sunk sills, 2 inch ovolo sashes, single hung, brass cased pullies, best white lines, and iron weights	0	8	0	11
Ditto, double hung	0	9	1	0
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	1	1	1	5
Ditto, ½ inch to the foot	1	5	1	8
Ditto, with straight and circular top rails and spandrils, square inside	1	1	2	3
Ditto, with chord bar to meeting rail	1	3	2	9
Ditto, circular head, measured square	1	0	2	7
Circular circular head, ¼ inch to the foot	2	3	7	9
Ditto, ½ inch do.	3	0	8	2
If any of the above sashes and frames are in 2½ inch deal, add on the 2 inch straight, per foot super	0	2	0	2
Ditto, on the circular	0	3	0	3

Venetian Sashes and Frames.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only Fixed. Hrs.	12ths.
Venetian deal-cased frames, oak sunk sills, 1½ inch ovolo sashes, brass pullies, double hung with patent lines, and iron weights	1	1	1	2
Ditto, with 2 inch sashes . . .	1	3	1	4
Ditto do., circular on plan, flat sweep .	1	8	1	7
Ditto, half inch to the foot . . .	2	4	1	10
Palladian head, measured square . .	1	5	2	9
Ditto, with chord bar to meeting rail .	1	9	3	0
Circular palladian head, measured square	2	11	8	4
Ditto, with chord bar to meeting rail .	4	0	9	5
If with 2½ inch sashes, add . . .	0	2	0	2
Ditto do., on the circular . . .	0	4	0	4
If astragal and hollow, add . . .	.....		0	1

French Casements.

Per foot super.

1½ inch deal, ovolo hung . . .	0	5	0	6
2 inch do.	0	6	0	7
2½ inch do.	0	8	0	8
If with margin lights, add . . .	0	0½	0	2
If in two heights, add	0	0½	0	2
If astragal and hollow, lambs' tongue or other bar, add	.....		0	1½
If with bevelled bars up to the rebate, add on the astragal and hollow . .	.....		0	1
Extra rebated edges, grooves or beads in deal, per foot run	.....		0	1½

If in cedar, add 50 per cent. for labor only, and double the price for materials.

SKYLIGHTS.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs,	12ths.
1½ inch deal ovolo, or bevelled bar	0	2½	0	6
Ditto, on an irregular plan	0	3	0	8
2 inch deal ovolo	0	3	0	7
Ditto, on an irregular plan	0	3	0	9
For every ½ inch extra thickness, add	0	0½	0	1½
Hip angles in deal, per foot run	0	3	1	2
If astragal and hollow, add	.....		0	1

CURBS.

Per foot run.

Circular ribs of 1¼ inch deal, in two thicknesses, splayed, per foot run	0	3	0	8
Ditto, 1½ inch do.	0	3½	0	9
Ditto, 2 inch do.	0	4	0	10
If elliptical, add	0	0½	0	2

FAN-LIGHT FRAMES, DADO, &c.

Per foot super.

1½ inch deal, square framed	0	5	0	6
Ditto, with semi-head, measured square	0	8	0	9
2 inch deal, square framed	0	7	0	7
Ditto, with semi-head, measured square	0	9	0	11
Elliptical do., add	0	3	0	4
If 2½ inch, add on the straight, 2 inch	0	1	0	1½
Ditto, on the circular, do.	0	1½	0	2½
DADO ¾ inch deal, keyed	0	3	0	6
1 inch do.	0	4	0	7
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	0	6	1	2
Ditto, quick sweep	0	7	1	8
Ditto, writhed to stairs	1	0	2	7
If raking and scribed to steps, add	0	0½	0	1
If ploughed and tongued, add	.....		0	1
If 1¼ deal, add	0	1	0	1
External mitred angles, each	0	2	1	5
Circular cuttings, per foot run	.....		0	3
Circular rails or ramps, do.	0	4	1	0

Framed-back Linings.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs.	12ths.
1 inch deal, two panel square	0	3½	0	7
Ditto, bead butt	0	4	0	8
Ditto, three panel square	0	4	0	9
Ditto, bead butt	0	4	0	10
Ditto, four panel square	0	4½	0	10
Ditto, bead butt	0	5	0	11
If 1¼ inch, add per foot	0	1	.....	
If bead flush, add on bead butt	0	1	0	1
For every extra panel, add	0	1	0	1
If splayed, add	0	1	0	1
If not tongued, deduct	0	1	0	1

Window Backs.

Per foot super.

1 inch deal, plain keyed, or framed square, backs only	0	3½	0	8
1¼ inch do.	0	5	0	8½
Ditto, moulded, or bead butt	0	6	0	9
Ditto, bead flush	0	7	0	10
Ditto, reed flush	0	7½	0	11
If bolection, or fancy moulded, add on the moulded	.....		0	1½
If 1½ inch, add on the 1¼ inch	0	1	0	1½

Backs, Elbows, and Soffits.

Per foot super.

Inch deal, plain keyed	0	4	0	8
1¼ inch ditto	0	5	0	9
Inch square framed	0	4½	0	9
1¼ inch ditto	0	6	0	10
Ditto, moulded or bead butt	0	7	0	11
Ditto, bead flush	0	8	1	0
Ditto, reed flush	0	8½	1	1
Ditto, bolection or fancy moulded	0	9	1	2

	s.	d.	Hrs.	12ths.
If splayed, add	.....		0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$ square framed soffit, circular, one edge	0	8	1	8
Ditto, moulded or bead butt . . .	0	9	1	10
Ditto, bead flush	0	9	2	0
Ditto, bolection or fancy moulding .	0	9	2	2
Ditto, reed flush, add on bead flush .	.....		0	1
Ditto, circular two edges, sq. framed .	0	11	2	3
Ditto, moulded or bead butt . . .	1	0	2	7
Ditto, bead flush	1	1	2	9
Ditto, bolection, or fancy moulded .	1	1	2	10
If splayed, add	.....		0	3
Plain circular soffit, backed on cylinder, grooved and filled in, canvass backed .	1	8	2	9
If beaded, add per foot run . . .	.....		0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
If bolection or fancy moulded, add .	0	1	0	2
Capping to backs, per foot run . .	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Tongued do., do., . .	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
Elbow caps, tongued, each . . .	0	5	0	5

Boxings.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only* equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs.	12ths.
Inch deal, splayed	0	5	0	6
Ditto, proper boxings . . .	0	6	0	8
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, splayed	0	6	0	8
Ditto, proper boxings . . .	0	7	0	9
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep, measuring the head only . . .	0	8	1	8
Ditto, quick do., or semi-circular head	0	9	2	3
Inch boxings, for sliding shutters, or sashes, double hung, including grooves, beads, fillets, &c., per foot run . .	0	4	1	1
If $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch ditto, add	0	1	0	1
Ditto, framed head and rail to do., per foot super.	0	4	0	7

Boxing Shutters.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only* equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	Materials. d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs.	Labor only, Fixed. 12ths.
¾ Inch deal, clamped flaps, one height	0	3	0	9
Inch ditto	0	4	0	10
1¼ inch ditto	0	5	0	11
Inch deal, two panel, square framed	0	4½	0	11
Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square	0	5	0	11
Ditto, bead flush and square	0	5½	1	0
Ditto, reed flush, do.	0	6	1	1
Ditto, bead flush and bead butt	0	6	1	2
If in two heights, add per foot	.....		0	1½
If framed with 1¼ inch deal, add	0	1	0	1
1¼ inch, four panel square, framed in two heights	0	6	1	2
Ditto, moulded or bead butt, or bead flush and square	0	6½	1	4
Ditto, moulded and bead butt	0	7	1	5
Ditto, bead flush and bead butt	0	8	1	7
If bolection moulded, add per foot	.....		0	1½
For every extra panel, add	.....		0	1
For every extra height, add	.....		0	1½
If prepared for cutting, add	.....		0	1
If 1½ inch deal, add on the 1¼ inch	0	1	0	1
If under 8 inches wide, add	0	0½	0	2
If splayed, add	.....		0	1
For every extra back flap exceeding two on each side, add per foot super	.....		0	1½
Small astragals or reeds mitred round panels, per foot run	0	1	0	2

Sliding Shutters.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only. Fixed. Hrs.	12ths.
Inch deal, two panel square	0	6	0	8
Ditto, moulded, or bead butt, or bead flush and square	0	7	0	9
1¼ inch square	0	7	0	9
Ditto, moulded, or bead butt, or bead flush and square	0	9	0	10
Moulded and bead butt	0	10	0	11
Ditto, bead flush, and bead butt	0	11	1	1
If 3 reeds or raised moulded, add on the bead flush	0	1	0	1
If 1½ inch deal, add on the 1¼ inch	0	1	0	1½
For every extra panel in height, add	.....		0	1
If one panel only, deduct per foot	.....		0	1
If double margined, add	0	0½	0	2
If hung with weights and patent lines, add ditto	0	3	.....	

Outside Window Shutters.

Per foot super., including Hanging Styles.

1 inch deal, mortice clamped	0	4	0	8
1¼ inch ditto	0	5	0	8½
1½ inch ditto	0	6	0	9
1¼, or 1½ inch, two panel square	0	5	0	9
Ditto, bead butt and sq.	0	5	0	10
Ditto, beed flush do.	0	5	0	11
Ditto, three reed flush and square	0	6	1	0
Bead flush and bead butt	0	7	1	1
Reed flush and do.	0	7	1	2
Every extra panel in height, add	.....		0	1½

Hinges, fastenings, shoes, &c., extra.

Shutters for Shop Fronts.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only Fitted. Hrs.	12ths.
1 inch deal, 2 or 3 panel square	0	4	0	8
1¼ or 1½ inch do.	0	5	0	8½
Ditto, bead butt and square	0	6	0	9
Ditto, bead flush and square	0	6	0	10
Ditto, bead flush and bead butt	0	6	1	0
Reed flush and bead butt	0	6	1	1
If four panels in height, add	.....		0	1
For every extra panel in height, add	.....		0	1
Grooves to inclose shutters, per foot run	0	2	0	6
Oak or hardwood, do.	0	4	0	9
2½ inch moulded stallboard, ℔ ft. super.	0	9	0	9
Circular, do.	1	3	1	0
Quick corners, each	0	3	1	6
For every half inch extra thickness, add	0	1	0	1½
Fixing iron shoes, per pair	.....		0	7

All fastenings, iron shoes, &c., extra, at per ℔.

Jamb Linings.

Per foot super.

	Materials. s.	d.	Fixed. Hrs.	12th.
1 inch deal, single rebated	0	4	0	5
Ditto, and beaded	0	4	0	6
Ditto, double rebated	0	4	0	7
Ditto, and beaded	0	4	0	8
1¼ or 1½ inch deal, single rebated	0	6	0	6
Ditto, and beaded	0	6	0	7
Ditto, double rebated	0	6	0	8
Ditto, and beaded	0	6	0	9
If reeded, add for each edge	.....		0	1
1¼ inch 2 panel jambs, and 1 panel head, single rebated	0	5	0	9
Ditto, bead butt or moulded	0	5	0	10
Ditto, bead flush	0	5	0	11
Ditto, bolection moulded	0	5	1	0

	s.	d.	Hrs.	12ths.
1½ inch, two panel square	0	6	0	10
Ditto, bead butt, or moulded	0	6	1	0
Ditto, bead flush	0	6	1	1
Ditto, reed flush, or bolection moulded	0	6	1	2
If beaded, add for each edge	.....		0	1
Ditto, on the circular	.....		0	1½
For every extra panel in the square work, add per foot	.....		0	1
Ditto, on the flush, or moulded	.....		0	1½
If raised panels, add on the moulded	0	1	0	1½
If moulded raising	.....		0	3
If plugged to walls, or splayed, add	.....		0	1

Framed Grounds.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Material s.	d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs.	12ths.
¾ inch deal	0	3	0	5
1 inch do.	0	4	0	6
Ditto head only, circular on plan, flat	0	4	1	0
Ditto do., quick sweep	0	4	1	3
1¼ inch framed grounds	0	5	0	7
Ditto head only, circular on plan, flat	0	5	1	2
Ditto do., ½ inch to the foot	0	5	1	6
Ditto semi-circular head	0	10	1	7
Ditto elliptical do.	1	3	1	8
If 1½ inch deal, add on the straight	0	1	0	1
Ditto, on the circular	0	1	0	2
If mitred, add	.....		0	1½
1 inch skeleton grounds, for pilasters	0	4	0	5
1¼ inch do.	0	5	0	6
1½ inch do.	0	6	0	7
2 inch do.	0	7	0	9
If beaded, add for each edge	.....		0	1
If under 9 inches wide, add	.....		0	1

Framed Dwarf Doors.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only* equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Material. s.	d.	Labor only, Hung. Hrs.	12ths.
Inch or 1¼ inch deal, one panel square .	0	4	0	7
Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square	0	4	0	8
Ditto, bead flush and square . . .	0	5	0	9
Ditto, bolection moulded . . .	0	6	0	10
If hung folding, add	.....		0	1
If two panels, add	.....		0	1½
Plain circular corners to do., per foot run	0	2	0	5

If in cedar, double the price for materials and add 50 per cent. to labor.

The framed fronts to be measured with the doors.

If less than three feet super, add one fourth to the time.

Skeleton Doors.

Per foot super.

1½ inch four-panelled skeleton doors .	0	6	0	7
Ditto, flush panel, for covering, square back	0	6	0	9
Ditto, flush both sides, for do. . .	0	6	0	9½
If 2 inch, add to the flush on one side .	0	2	0	2
If flush both sides, do. . . .	0	2	0	2½
If the panels are feather-tongued, add do.	.....		0	1

Room or Closet Doors.

Per foot super.

1 inch deal, two or three panel square .	0	4	0	5
Ditto, four panel do. .	0	4	0	6
Ditto, moulded, or bead butt and square	0	4	0	7
1¼ or 1½ inch deal, two or three panel sq.	0	5	0	7
Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square	0	6	0	7
Ditto, four panel square . . .	0	6	0	8
Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square	0	6	0	9
Ditto, bead flush and square . . .	0	6	0	10
Ditto, bead flush and bead butt . .	0	6	0	10
Ditto, reed flush and square . . .	0	6	0	10
Ditto, bead butt or moulded back . .	0	6	0	11
Ditto, bead flush, both sides . . .	0	7	1	0

	s.	d.	Hrs.	12ths.
If bolection moulded or if folding, add .	.....		0	1½
If raised panels, add for each side .	0	1	0	1½
If moulded raisings	0	1	0	2½
Astragals, round panels, per foot run .	0	1	0	1½
If six panel door, add on each item .	0	1	0	2

Two Inch Doors.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only. Hung. Hrs.	12ths.
2 or 3 panel square	0	7	0	7
Moulded do.	0	7	0	8
Bead butt and square . . .	0	7	0	9
Bead flush and do. . . .	0	7	0	9½
Moulded both sides . . .	0	8	0	9½
Ditto, and bead butt . .	0	8	0	10
Bead butt on both sides . .	0	8	1	0
Moulded and bead flush, or bead flush and bead butt, or bead flush both sides	0	9	1	1
If reed flush in lieu of bead flush, add on each side, per foot	.....		0	1½
If bolection moulded, or with double margins or hung folding, add . . .	.....		0	1½
Raised panels, add on the moulded, for each side	0	1	0	1½
If moulded on raisings, add per foot .	.....		0	3
If feathered or cross-tongued, add . .	.....		0	1
If 4 panel doors, add to each item .	0	1	0	1
If 6 do., do. . .	0	1	0	2

Two and a Half Inch Doors.

Per foot super.

2 panel square	0	9	0	8
Ditto, moulded and square . . .	0	9	0	9
Ditto, bead butt and square . . .	0	9	0	9
Ditto, bead flush and square . . .	0	9	0	10

	s.	d.	Hrs.	12ths.
2 panel square, moulded both sides	0	10	0	11
Ditto, bead flush and bead butt	0	10	1	0
Ditto, bead flush both sides	0	10	1	1
If 4 panel square, add on each item	0	1	0	1½
If reed flush, add on each side, per foot	.....		0	1½
If 6 panels square, add on each item of 2 panel square	0	2	0	2½
If bolection mouldings, add	0	0½	0	2
If raised panels, add	0	1	0	2
If moulded raisings, add	0	0½	0	3
If hung folding, do.	.....		0	2
If the joints of panels are ploughed and tongued, add per foot	.....		0	1
If feather-tongued	.....		0	1½
Astragals, or other small mouldings, mitred round panels, per foot run	0	1	0	2

If in cedar, add 50 per cent. to *labor only*, and double the price given for Materials.

Sash Doors.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Hung. Hrs,	12ths.
1½ or 2 inch ovolo, two panel square	0	7	0	9
Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square	0	7½	0	9
Ditto, bead flush and square	0	8	0	10
Ditto, moulded both sides	0	8	0	11
Ditto, bead butt and moulded	0	8	0	11
Ditto, bead flush and do.	0	8	1	0
Ditto, bead flush and bead butt	0	8	1	1
Ditto, bead flush both sides	0	8	1	1
1½ or 2 inch doors, diminished styles, shutter framed, bead and flush, to appear as 6 panel, square back	1	0	1	4
Ditto, moulded on bead butt back	1	0	1	5
Ditto, and bead flush back	1	0	1	6
If bolection moulded, add	0	0½	0	1½
If astragal and hollow, add	.....		0	1
If hung folding, add	.....		0	2
If 2½ inch deal, add on each item	0	1	0	2

If in cedar, double the price given for materials, and add one half to time given for *labor only*.

Ledged Doors and Shutters.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Hung. Hrs.	12ths.
¾ inch deal, rough, edges shot	0	4	0	3
Ditto, wrought	0	4	0	4
Ditto, matched and beaded	0	4	0	5
1 inch deal, rough, edges shot	0	5	0	4
Ditto, wrought	0	5	0	5
Ditto, ploughed, tongued, and beaded	0	6	0	6
1¼ inch deal, add on the inch deal, each item	0	1	0	1
If braced, add	0	0½	0	1½
If 1½ inch deal, add on 1 inch deal, each item	0	2	0	2
If hung folding, or in two heights, add	.....		0	1½
If in cellar flaps, add	.....		0	1½
If 2 inch, add on the 1 inch, each item	0	3	0	4

Gates and Coach-House Doors.

Per foot super.

2 inch deal, framed and braced, filled in with inch deal, ploughed, tongued and beaded	0	8	0	10
2½ inch ditto, with 1½ inch framed rails and braces, filled in with inch deal, rebated and beaded	0	10	1	0
If filled in with battens, add	0	1	0	1
Ditto half boards, add	0	1	0	1½
2 inch deal, pallisade gates, lower part bead butt and square, filled in with 1¼ inch pallisades	0	7	1	1
2½ inch do.	0	9	1	3
If bead flush bottom, add	.....		0	1½
2 inch deal, 12 panel gates (the pair), bead flush and square	0	9	1	8
2½ inch do.	0	10	1	10
Ditto, in 16 panels	1	0	2	0

	s.	d.	Hrs.	12ths.
If bead butt back, add	.....		0	2
If bead flush back, do.	.....		0	3
If 3 inch deal gates, add on the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch	0	2	0	2
If any of the gates are framed with a wicket, add	.....		0	2

Hinges and other ironmongery to be charged extra.

Wainscoting or Panelling,

Including square facia and skirtings.

Cost of *labor only* equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs.	12ths.
Inch deal, square framed up to ceiling .	0	4	0	4
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, ditto	0	5	0	5
Ditto, moulded, or bead butt . .	0	6	0	6
Ditto, bead flush	0	6	0	7
1 inch, dwarf square framed . . .	0	4	0	5
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, do.	0	5	0	6
Ditto, moulded, or bead butt . .	0	6	0	7
Ditto, bead flush	0	6	0	8
If framed two panels high, add . .	.....		0	1
If raking and scribed to stairs, add .	.....		0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
If raised and moulded, add . . .	0	1	0	1
Beaded cappings, per foot run . .	0	1	0	1
Moulded ditto	0	1	0	2

Partitions.

Per foot super.

1 or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, board and brace . .	0	5	0	4
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do., with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch panels . . .	0	6	0	5
$1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch do., square framed . .	0	6	0	7
Ditto, moulded both sides . . .	0	6	0	9
2 inch, square framed	0	8	0	8
Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square	0	8	0	9
Ditto, bead flush and square . . .	0	8	0	9
Ditto, moulded both sides . . .	0	8	0	10
Ditto, do., and bead flush . . .	0	8	0	11
Ditto, bead flush, and bead butt . .	0	8	1	0
Ditto, bead flush, both sides . . .	0	8	1	0

	s.	d.	Hrs.	12ths.
If raised moulded, add	.....		0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
If in $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch deal, add	0	2	0	1
Square skirting and facia to be taken on one side only, at per foot run extra .	0	2	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Counters.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs.	12th.
1 inch deal top, glued and blocked .	0	5	0	6
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, ditto	0	6	0	7
Tongued clamps, per foot run, extra .	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	5
Morticed do. do. .	0	2	0	6
Mitres to do., each do. .	0	1	0	8
Fitting and hanging each flap, do. .	0	2	1	8
Tongued heading joints, per foot run .	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	7
Circular cut edge, do. . .	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deal, fronts framed square .	0	5	0	6
Ditto, do. moulded .	0	5	0	8

If in cedar, double for materials, and one and a half for *labor only*.

Water Closets.

Per foot super.

1 inch deal, tongued, seat, riser, and bearers	0	6	0	8
Ditto, framed and beaded top, with clamped flap	0	6	1	0
If $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deal, add	0	1	0	1
1 inch deal, bead flush, framing . .	0	6	0	8
Mitres to mortice clamps, each . .	0	2	0	10
Rounded nosings, per foot run . .	.....		0	2
Moulded do. do. . . .	0	2	0	6
Cutting holes in deal, each . . .	.....		0	8
Ditto, for pull, including beads, do. .	0	4	2	0

If cedar, double for materials, and one and a half for *labor only* on deal.

STAIRCASES.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	Materials. d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs.	Labor only, Fixed. 12ths.
1 inch wrought deal steps, risers and carriage	0	7	0	6
Ditto, glued and blocked, with moulded nosings	0	8	0	8
Ditto, mitred to string board and dovetailed for ballusters	0	8	0	9
Ditto, with one circular end	0	9	1	0
Ditto, both ends circular	1	0	1	3
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deal, add on 1 inch deal, each item	0	2	0	2
If tongued risers, add for each edge	.....		0	1
If framed into wall strings and bracketed for Plasterers, without carriages, deduct	0	1	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Inch deal rough steps, risers and carriage	0	7	0	3
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch do., do.	0	9	0	4
$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch do., do.	0	10	0	5

Items each.

Quarter curtail, glued upright	1	2	2	6
Proper curtail step and riser	3	6	15	0
Returned moulded and mitred nosings	0	4	0	7
Ditto, tongued	0	4	0	8
Circular moulded nosings	0	5	0	10
Ditto, tongued	0	6	1	1
Plain cut brackets	0	4	0	10
Circular do.	0	6	1	4
Housings to step and riser, each end	.....		0	4
Ditto to winders, do.	.....		0	6
Ditto to moulded nosings	.....		0	7
Ditto to winders	.....		0	10
Ditto to circular ends of do.	.....		1	4

String Boards.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs.	12ths.
Inch deal, plain wall string	0	5	0	4
1¼ inch do.	0	6	0	5
1½ inch do.	0	7	0	6
2 inch do.	0	9	0	7
If moulded, add	.....		0	1½
1¼ inch plain writhed	1	6	3	4
1½ inch ditto	2	0	3	10
2 inch ditto	3	0	4	4
If moulded, add	0	1	0	3
If used as bridge board, or outside string, add	0	1	0	1½
1 inch or 1¼ inch deal plain string board, framed, rebated, and beaded	0	5	0	6
Ditto, sunk and beaded	0	5	0	8
Ditto, and moulded	0	6	0	9
Ditto, and mitred to risers	0	6	1	0
1½ inch level circular facia, glued upright	1	3	3	0
Ditto, sunk face	1	6	3	5
Ditto, and moulded	1	9	3	10
Ditto, solid, writhed, glued upright	1	9	4	3
Ditto, sunk	2	0	4	8
Ditto, and moulded	2	6	5	0
Ditto, writhed in thicknesses, and properly backed	3	0	5	6
Ditto, sunk and moulded	3	3	6	0
If double sunk, add	0	1	0	7
If any of the above are to a less opening than 12 inches, add for every inch under that dimension on the plain circular	0	2	0	5
Ditto, on the sunk and moulded do.	0	2	0	8
If in 2 inch deal, add	0	2	0	2
Plain circular cuttings, or ramps to wall-strings or skirtings, per foot run	.....		0	2
Moulded do.	0	1	0	3

	s. d.	Hrs. 12ths.
If rebated to form a ground, add . .	.....	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto on the circular	.....	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
If reeded to form flush skirting . .	.....	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, on the circular	.....	0 3

All cylinders to be charged extra.

Hand Rails.

Per foot run.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch. s. d.	Labor only Fixed. Hrs. 12ths.
Deal moulded	0 4	0 6
Ditto, sunk for ballusters . . .	0 5	0 7
Ditto, ramped	0 9	1 7
Ditto, swan-neck, or level circular . .	1 0	2 0
Ditto, solid writhed	1 2	4 6
Scroll, or twist to curtail . . .	1 3	5 0
If grooved for ballusters, add . .	.....	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, on the circular	.....	0 3
Extra sinking for iron cores . . .	.....	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto to ramp, writh, or twist do. . .	.....	0 3
For every inch under 12 inches opening in the writhed rails, add per foot .	0 2	0 10

If cedar rails, double for materials and 50 per cent. extra for labor only.

If any of the above rails are oval and beaded, add one-sixth.

Cylinders to be charged extra. Half rails, two-thirds of the whole.

Ballusters, Newels, &c.

Per foot run.

	Materials. s. d.	Fixed Hrs. 12ths.
Square framed newel, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches . .	0 2	0 5
Ditto, bar ballusters . .	0 1	0 2
Plancier, both edges rounded . .	0 1	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, moulded	0 1	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Joint and joint screws, each . .	1 0	1 3
Deal mitre caps, turned, do. . .	0 6	1 3
Fixing iron column or newel, do. . .	0 3	3 0
Ditto iron ballusters do. . .	0 2	1 3
Ditto do., stays do. . .	0 1	0 7

Iron newels, ballusters, and stays, charged extra, at per lb.

Columns and Pilasters.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs. 12ths.
1¼ inch deal, diminished columns, glued and blocked, not less than 14 inches diameter at the base	1	0	1 8
Ditto, from 14 to 10 inches, do.	1	2	2 0
Ditto, under 10 inches, do.	1	2	2 5
If diminished swelling, add	.....		0 1½
If 1½ inch deal, add	0	1	0 1
1¼ inch plain pilasters, glued and blocked	0	6	0 8
1½ inch do.	0	7	0 9
If diminished, add	.....		0 1½
If do. swelling, add	.....		0 2
Flutes or reeds to pilasters, not exceeding one inch wide, per foot run	.....		0 2½
For every ½ inch in width, add	.....		0 1
Headings to inch flutes or reeds, each	.....		0 2
For every half inch, add or deduct	.....		0 1
Necking grooves to pilasters, per foot run	.....		0 3
Ditto to columns, do.	.....		0 7
Caps and bases for turning, glued in thicknesses, not exceeding 3 inches thick, per foot super.	2	6	3 0
Ditto glued upright and blocked	2	8	3 5
Mitres, each	.....		0 10

Turning to be charged extra.

Freize and Cradling.

Per foot super.

Cradling, straight to entablature	0	3	0 6
Circular do., flat sweep	0	4	0 9
Ditto, quick sweep	0	6	1 0
If grooved for tongued blockings, add	.....		0 1½
Inch frieze to shop fronts	0	5	0 9
Circular do., flat sweep	0	8	1 0
Ditto, quick do.	0	10	1 3
Ditto, elliptical corners	1	0	3 0

	s.	d.	Hrs.	12ths.
Straight mitres, each	0	2	1	0
Circular do.	0	3	1	8
If $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deal, add on the straight	0	1	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, on the circular	0	2	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
All reeds or flutes, as in pilasters.				

N.B.—If in cedar, reckon double for material and $1\frac{1}{2}$ for labor only. The above articles are independent of the soffit and plancier which must be taken as deal, wrought and framed.

Mouldings.

Per foot super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Joiner per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Fixed. Hrs.	12ths.
Common base, surbase, architraves, and all other mouldings	0	6	0	10
Quirked do.	0	7	0	11
Ditto, if worked by hand	0	9	1	1
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	1	0	2	0
Ditto, quick sweep	1	3	3	0
Ditto, elliptical, or sharp corners only	2	3	4	6
Ditto, writhed or wreathed	3	6	7	9
Semicircular heads, not less than 4 feet opening	1	6	3	0
Ditto, under do.	2	0	4	0
If elliptical, add	0	4	0	10
Reeded mouldings in pilasters, &c.	0	6	1	0
Ditto, circular on plan, flat sweep	0	7	2	0
Ditto, quick do.	1	1	3	0
Ditto, elliptical	1	6	4	0
Housings under 4 inches girt, each	.....		0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, exceeding do.	.....		0	4

Single Mouldings.

Per foot run.

Three-quarter common O. G.	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Ditto, quirked do.	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, quirk, ovolo and bead	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	2

	s.	d.	Hrs.	12ths.
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch common O. G.	0	1	0	2
Ditto quirked do.	0	1	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto quirk, ovolo and bead	0	1	0	3
Single-faced architraves	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	5
Guaged fillets	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, grooved or rebated	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
Plain corners, rounded or reeded, each	.....		0	4
Housings to mouldings, per inch girt	.....		0	1
Deal moulded hat rail, per foot run	0	2	0	5

Circular on plan, flat sweep, double; quick ditto, three times; circular heads, four times; elliptic or gothic ditto, five times; writhed ditto, six times.

WOOD CARVING.

Each item.

Cost of *labor only without fixing*, equal to wages of Carver per hour, multiplied by time given.	American Clear Pine. Hrs.	12ths.	Cedar, or Huon Pine. Hrs.	12ths.
Ionic capital, Grecian or Roman, plain, for 12 inch (major diam.) column	36	0	45	0
Ditto, 9 inch do.	30	0	37	6
Ditto, 6 inch do.	24	0	30	0
For quarter pilasters, one-half the above. If enriched, add 20 per cent. to each item. The above are carved from squared blocks.				
Modillions, plain moulded front, 3 inch projection	2	6	3	0
Ditto, do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch do.	3	6	4	0
Cantilevers do. 6 inches long	4	0	5	0
Ditto, do. 9 inches do.	5	0	6	3
Ditto, do. 12 inches do.	6	0	7	6
The last five items are sawn out by Joiner.				
Corinthian or Composite capital, for 12 inch (major diam.) column	60	0	75	0
Ditto, do. 9 inch do.	50	0	62	6
Ditto, do. 6 inch do.	40	0	50	0
For $\frac{1}{4}$ pilaster, carved from square block, one-half the above. If for capital of *Jupiter Stator*, add 20 per cent. The capitals for columns are carved from turned blocks.				

	Hrs.	12ths	Hrs.	12ths
Modillions, enriched, 3 inch projection .	5	0	6	0
Ditto, 4½ inch do. . .	6	0	7	0
Trusses, enriched, 6 inches long .	6	6	7	6
Ditto, 9 inches do. . .	8	0	10	0
Ditto, 12 inches do. . .	10	0	12	0
The last five items are sawn out by Joiner.				
Paterae, or rosette (rich), 3 inch diam. .	3	6	4	0
Ditto, 6 inch do. .	5	0	6	0
Ditto, 9 inch do. .	8	0	10	0
The last three items do not include turning.				
Centre flower (rich), 12 inch diam. .	14	0	16	0
Ditto, 18 inch do. . .	20	0	24	0
Ditto, 24 inch do. . .	30	0	35	0
Head on imitation keystone, 12 in. deep	16	0	20	0
Ditto, do. 9 in. do.	13	0	16	0
Ditto, do. 6 in. do.	10	0	12	0
Masks on 4 inch cymatium of cornice .	6	0	7	0
Acanthus, or lotus leaf, 4 inches long .	2	0	2	3
Ditto, 6 inches do. .	3	0	3	6
Oak or laurel wreath, 6 inches diam. .	6	0	7	0
Ditto, 9 inches do. .	9	0	10	0
Ditto, 12 inches do. .	12	0	14	0
Friezes, &c., per foot super.				
Oak leaf and acorn frieze, 1 inch leaves	18	0	20	0
Ditto, 2 inch do. .	12	0	14	0
Mouldings, &c., per foot run.				
Egg and dart moulding, 1½ inch girt .	3	6	4	0
Ditto, 3 inch do. .	4	6	5	0
Goloche moulding, 3 inch circles .	2	6	3	0
Ditto, 4 inch do. .	3	6	4	0
Ditto, enriched do., add 50 per cent. .				

N.B.—The mouldings are run by joiner.

Cost in blackwood, 50 per cent. more than American clear pine in large work, such as capitals, trusses, &c., and in small work, such as Pateræ, mouldings, &c., 25 per cent. extra.

The above calculation is for first-class work. If for second-class work, deduct one-sixth.

The present wages of Wood Carvers are about 2s. 3d. per hour.

PLASTERERS' WORK.

Rendering, Lathing, and Plastering.

Per yard super.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Plasterer and Laborer per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only. Hrs.	12ths.
Render, one coat	0	6	0	2
Ditto, and set	0	9	0	3
Circular do.	0	10	0	4
Two coats, and set with angles floated	1	0	0	4
Circular do.	1	1	0	5
Render, float, and set	1	0	0	4½
Circular do.	1	1	0	6
Ditto, to groins	1	2	0	11
Chimney openings rendered and set, each	1	6	0	7
Lath only	0	9	0	1½
Ditto, circular	1	0	0	2
Ditto and plaster, one coat	1	3	0	3
Ditto do., and set	1	6	0	4
Ditto do., do. circular	1	9	0	5
Lath, two coats and set with angles, floated	1	6	0	5½
Ditto, circular	1	9	0	7
Lath, plaster, float, and set	1	6	0	6½
Ditto, do., circular	1	9	0	8
If set with guaged putty, add	0	2	0	1
Labor to ceilings only, add one-eighth to each of the above items.				
Lath float and set to jambs, or soffit, per foot super.	0	3	0	2
Ditto to groins	0	4	0	2½
Ditto to backs of niches	0	4	0	3½
Ditto heads of do.	0	5	0	5
Arris, or quirks, per foot run	.....		0	0½
Circular do.	.....		0	1
If any of the above are guaged with plaster, add for each coat of the coarse stuff, per yard	0	4	0	1½
Pugging, 1½ inch thick, on sound boarding	0	2	0	2

Stucco.

Per yard.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Plasterer and Laborer per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only. Hrs.	12ths.
Bastard, or rough stucco, on brick	1	0	0	6
Ditto, on lath	1	6	0	8
Trowelled stucco, on brick	1	0	0	8
Ditto, on lath	1	10	0	9
If circular, add to each item	0	2	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Per foot super.

Floated frieze or soffit, on brick	0	2	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, on lath	0	3	0	2
If circular, add on two last items	0	1	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Circular soffit, bead and flush in panels	0	6	1	6
Ditto, O. G. and bead sunk do.	0	9	2	0
If elliptical, add	0	1	0	4
Trowelled stucco to jambs, soffits, or groins	0	2	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Circular do.	0	2	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Circular stucco on lath, to groins or backs of niches	0	3	0	3
Ditto, heads of do., or circular circular	0	4	0	6

Per foot run.

Raised margins to form panels 4 inches wide	0	2	0	2
Circular ditto, do.	0	3	0	4
For every extra inch in width, add on the straight	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, do. on the circular	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
If moulded, add on the straight	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto, on the circular	0	1	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Plaster, bead and quirk	0	1	0	2
Ditto, and double quirk	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	3
Circular bead and quirk	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	4
Ditto, and double do.	0	2	0	5
$4\frac{1}{2}$ inch reveals to windows	0	2	0	2
9 inch ditto	0	3	0	3

If circular, add one-fourth. If elliptical, one-third.
Arris and quirk, as before.

Cornices, &c.

Per foot run.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Plasterer and Laborer per hour, multiplied by time given.	Material s.	Material d.	Labor only. Hrs.	Labor only. 12ths.
Plain cornice, or impost moulding, not exceeding 4 inches girt	0	2	0	2
Ditto, from 4 to 6 inches	0	3	0	3½
Astragals, O. G.'s, ovolos, or small reed mouldings	0	1	0	1½
Compound ditto, 3 inch girt	0	1½	0	2
For every inch extra girt, add	0	0½	0	0½
Cornices, with soffit or frieze, the whole girt to be taken at per foot super.	0	6	0	6

If mitred round panels, add the price of one foot on each mitre. If circular, add one-fourth.

Enrichments.

Per foot run.

	Materials. s.	Materials. d.	Casting and fixing. Hrs.	Casting and fixing. 12ths.
Enriched mouldings, cast solid, per in. girt	0	1	0	1¼
Ditto, undercut do.	0	1	0	1½
If circular on plan, add do.	0	0½	0	0½
Enriched frieze, soffit, or string, per in. wide	0	1	0	1¼

If circular, add one fourth.

Items, each.

Cast flowers, up to 3 inches diam.	0	1	0	3
Four inch do.	0	1¼	0	4
Five inch do.	0	2	0	6
Six inch do.	0	3	0	9
Eight inch do.	0	6	1	6
Ten inch do.	0	9	2	6
Twelve inch do.	1	0	4	0
Fifteen inch do.	1	6	5	6
Eighteen inch do.	2	0	7	6
Twenty-four inch do.	4	0	10	0
Thirty inch do.	6	0	15	0
Thirty-six inch do.	8	0	20	0

All mitres exceeding four in a room to be paid extra, the price of the cornice per foot run, each. Circular mouldings to flowers, for ceilings, &c., to be charged extra.

Rough Casting.

Per yard.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Plasterer and Laborer, per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only. Hrs.	12ths.
Rough casting, one coat on brick	0	8	0	4
Ditto, floated (two coats)	1	0	0	6
If circular, add	0	2	0	1
One coat on lath	1	0	0	6
Ditto, floated (two coats)	1	4	0	7
If circular, add	0	3	0	2

Roman or Portland Cement.

Rough render, in cement, per yard	2	3	0	6
Plain face, on brick, jointed	3	0	0	9
Ditto, on lath	4	0	1	0
Plain facia stringing, or pilasters, per foot super.	0	5	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, under 9 inches wide, per foot run	0	3	0	1
If, from any extended projection, they require spikes and tar twine, add, per foot super.	0	4	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Astragals, ovolos, O. G.'s, grooves, sinkings, and all other mouldings, under 3 inch girth, per foot run	0	3	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, from 3 to 6 inches	0	5	0	6
Window sills, 4 inches thick, throated	0	8	0	4
Arris, per foot run	0	1	0	1
Rustics, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch reveals or margins, do.	0	3	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
9 inch do.	0	5	0	2

If circular, add one-fourth to each item. Scaffolding to be charged extra.

Portland cement costs about 50 per cent. more than Roman cement per bushel, but will take double the quantity of sand, and is, therefore, about the same value when mixed.

Patent Paint Cement.

This Cement is sold in casks ready mixed; it is very adhesive, impervious to damp, and may be painted upon as soon as dry, but should not be used over new Roman cement.

Its cost is about 20 per cent. more than Roman or Portland cement, both in labor and material.

Mastic.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Plasterer and Laborer, per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only. Hrs.	12ths.
Plain face on brick, jointed, per foot super.	0	4	0	1½
Ditto, circular on plan	0	5	0	2
Mouldings, do. .	1	0	0	10
Arris or narrow reveals, margins, &c., per inch wide	0	1	0	1

If circular, add one-fourth.

Patent Marble Cement.

Common quality, on brick, *per yard super.*	5	0	0	7
Ditto, on lath, do. .	6	0	0	10
Ditto, paving 1¼ inch thick, on concrete,	8	6	0	11
Ditto, panels moulded (small), *per ft. sup.*	1	6	0	6
Ditto, facias, jambs, pilasters, architraves, &c., *per foot super.*	1	0	0	5
Ditto, plain moulding, do. .	1	6	0	7
Ditto, arris, *per foot run* . . .	0	2	0	1½
Ditto, skirting, 9 inches high, with 3 inch girt moulding, *per foot run* . .	1	0	0	4
Fine quality, plain face and polished, *per foot super.*	1	9	0	9
Ditto, pilasters, panels, friezes, pedestals, and shafts, *per foot super.* . . .	1	9	0	10
Ditto, plain mouldings, *per foot super.* .	2	0	1	0
Ditto, arris, *per foot run* . . .	0	2	0	2
Ditto, enriched members, cast solid, per inch girt, *per foot run* .	0	2	0	2
Ditto, do., undercut do. .	0	2	0	2½

If circular, add one-fourth

Parian Cement.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Plasterer and Laborer, per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials s.	d.	Labor only Hrs.	12ths.
Common quality, on brick, *per yard sup.*	5	0	0	7
Ditto, on lath, do.	6	0	0	10
Fine quality, polished, white, *per foot super.*	1	6	0	8
Ditto, do., buff, do.	2	0	0	9
Ditto, do., green, do.	2	6	0	10
Ditto, do., blue, do.	3	0	1	0
Ditto, do., *scagliola* in imitation of marbles, &c., *per foot super.*	5	0	1	6
Ditto, mouldings, plain, do.	2	6	0	7
Ditto, do., polished do.	2	6	1	0
Ditto, do., in colors do.	3	6	1	3
Ditto, do., *scagliola*, in imitation of marbles, &c., *per foot super.*	6	0	1	9
If *Verde antique*, add to plain and moulded	1	0	0	3

If circular, as in columns, &c., add one-fourth.

Martin's Cement.

Common quality, rendered on brick, *per yard super.*	4	6	0	5
Ditto, trowelled, for painting on, do.	4	6	0	6
Ditto, do. and jointed, do.	4	6	0	7
Ditto, floated and set on lath, do.	5	6	0	9
Ditto, floors, 1 inch thick do.	4	6	0	8
Ditto, reveals, 4 inches, *per foot run*	0	3	0	2
Ditto, skirting, plain, 9 ins. wide, do.	0	7	0	3
Ditto, do., 12 do., do.	0	9	0	4
Ditto, angle beads, quirked, do.	0	2	0	2
Ditto, mouldings, above 4 inches, *per foot super.*	1	0	0	5
Ditto, do., less than 4 inches do.	1	3	0	6

If fine quality cement add one-fourth on material; and if superfine, one-half.
If circular, add one-fourth to each item.

French Plaster costs about the same for *material* as Roman cement, and about one-third less for labor, on account of its not setting so fast.

In Measuring Plastering, a variety of opinions exist, all of them tending more or less to misunderstanding, and consequent litigation. The least objectionable method is to take the *net measurement* at a price calculated to meet the cost of the work under consideration, including all extras, and this is the system recommended by the Melbourne Association of Plasterers, and which I have no doubt will meet the approval of the Association of Architects, and eventually become a recognised and established custom of the trade.

Modelling and Casting.

Items Each.

Cost of modelling, equal to wages of Modeller per hour, multiplied by time given.	Modelling in clay. Hours.	Castings, complete. s.	d.
Ionic capital, for 12 inch column . .	80	100	0
Ditto, 18 do. . .	120	120	0
Ditto, 24 do. . .	160	140	0
Modelling for pilasters, or quarter pilasters, same as for columns. Casting do., only one-half for quarter pilasters.			
Cantilevers or trusses, 10 inches long .	24	10	0
Ditto, 12 do. .	28	12	0
Ditto, 18 do. .	40	15	0
Corinthian or Composite capital, for 12 inch column	112	120	0
Ditto, 18 inch column	144	200	0
Ditto, 24 do.	176	240	0
Ditto, for quarter pilasters, the same for models, and one-half for casting.			
Modillion enriched, 4 inch projection .	20	2	0
Ditto, 6 inch do. .	24	2	6
Ditto, 8 inch do. .	32	3	6
Ditto, 10 inch do. .	40	5	0

	Hours.	s.	d.
Pateræ, rosette or centre flower, 4 in. dia.	8	1	6
Ditto, 8 do.	12	3	0
Ditto, 12 do.	24	10	0
Ditto, 18 do.	32	20	0
Ditto, 24 do.	40	30	0
Ditto, 36 do.	64	70	0
Balusters complete, 12 inches high	18	.....	
Ditto, 18 inches do.	20	.....	
Ditto, 24 inches do.	26	.....	
Head on keystone, 12 inches deep	18	30	0
Ditto, 15 inches do.	20	40	0
Ditto, 18 inches do.	24	50	0
Head on 4 inch cymatium of cornice	10	4	6
Ditto 8 inch do.	12	7	0
Acanthus, or lotus leaf, 4 inches high	12	2	0
Ditto, 12 inches do.	18	6	0
Oak or laurel wreath, 6 inches diam.	16	2	6
Ditto, 9 inches do.	20	3	6
Ditto, 12 inches do.	28	5	0
Ditto, 18 inches do.	36	8	0

Per foot run.

Egg and dart moulding, 2 inch girt	10	0	8
Ditto do. 4 inch do.	12	1	0
Ditto do. 6 inch do.	14	1	4
Rope or cable do. 2 inch do.	10	1	0
Ditto, round spiral column	12	2	0

The prices for casting include materials and the use of moulds made from the models, but from 10 to 100 pieces (according to value) are presumed to be required at these prices.

The present wages of Modellers are from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per hour, according to ability.

Lime White, and Whitewashing.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Plasterer, per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only. Hrs.	12ths.
Lime white, once, per yard	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Ditto, twice	0	1	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Wash, stop, and white, to new work	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Washing and stopping to old work	0	1	0	2

	s.	d.	Hrs.	12ths.
Wash, stop, and white to old work .	0	1	0	3
Ditto, much stained, if scraped and well finished	0	1½	0	4
Ditto, to old ceilings, ornamented .	0	2	0	6
If tinted, add	0	1	0	1
Plain cornice, washed and stopped for painters, per foot super.	0	0¼	0	0½
Ditto, washed, stopped and whited, do. .	0	0½	0	0¾
Enriched ditto, washed and stopped do.	0	1	0	2
Ditto, washed, stopped and whited do. .	0	1¼	0	2¼

N.B.—Scaffolding and cartage must be allowed for throughout Plasterers' work as herein given, as neither have been taken into account, because they will vary in every job. This remark also applies to profit, as stated at back of title page.

PLASTERERS' MEMORANDUMS.

	£.	s.	d.
Plasterer, per hour, net	0	2	0
Laborer, do.	0	1	6
Plaster of Paris, coarse, per cask of 5 bushels .	1	2	0
Ditto, fine, do. .	1	5	0
Ditto, superfine, do. .	1	10	0
Ditto, French, per box of 1 cwt. .	0	5	0
Cement, Roman, per cask of 5 bushels . .	1	0	0
Ditto, Atkinson's, do. . . .	1	2	0
Ditto, Portland, 4 do. . .	1	5	0
Marble cement, do. . .	2	0	0
Ditto, fine, do. . .	2	10	0
Parian cement do. . .	1	15	0
Ditto, fine, do. . .	2	10	0
Heads lime, per bag	0	4	6
Geelong roach, do.	0	5	0
Washed sand, per cube yard	0	6	0
Laths, 4 feet, split or American sawn, per 1,000	1	5	0
Hair, imported, per cwt.	1	5	0
Ditto, colonial, do.	1	0	0
Wax for moulds, to enrichments, &c., per lb. .	0	3	0
Carting, one mile, per load, including loading and unloading	0	2	3
Ditto, for every extra mile	0	0	9

ABSTRACT

OF THE

Melbourne Building Act,

(13 Victoria, No. 39,)

For regulating buildings and party walls, and for preventing mischief by fire, passed in the city of Melbourne, 12th October, 1849.

Section 1. This Act comes into operation on the first of January, 1850, and extends to the portions of the city described in Schedule A, hereunto annexed.

2. Power to extend limits of Act by Bye-Law.

3. Relates to the meaning of certain terms used in this Act. The word "street" to include every square, circus, crescent, street, road, place, row, public mews, or lane, [right-of-way] or place along which carriages can pass; the word "alley" to include any court, alley, passage, or other public place which can be used as a foot-way only. The other terms explained are "square," "floor," "story," "external-wall," "party-wall," "already built," "hereafter to be built," "owner," "official referees," the last term to mean the persons appointed to be official referees of buildings within the limits of this Act; the word "surveyor" to mean the Building Surveyor and his assistants: the word "month" to mean a calender month: the term "the Council," to mean the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the city of Melbourne for the time being: the other terms explained are "quarter sessions," "Justice of the Peace," "the Mayor," "City," and other terms the meaning of which are either self-evident or generally understood.

4. States or implies that all building operations are to be conducted in conformity with the Schedules B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, as hereinafter given.

5. Buildings not within rates mentioned in above Schedules to be built in accordance with the directions of the Building Surveyor, subject to an appeal to the Official Referees.

6. Modification of building contracts now in force may be legally made to meet the requirements of this Act (building leases excepted as per Section 7), subject to reference to Official Referees.

7. Modification of building leases may be made by the Official Referees to meet the requirements of this Act, who are also empowered to award compensation for such modification to be made by one party to the other party to said lease.

8. Modification of rules hereby prescribed may be made by the Council on the recommendation of the Building Surveyor and Official Referees. [Such modification was made by the Council as hereinafter stated on passing Bye-Law No. 29, on the 26th July, 1852, which was substituted for Schedules B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I of this Act.]

9. As to buildings to be rebuilt, if attended by great loss and inconvenience, Official Referees may modify requirements of Act, except in reference to the height and thickness of party and external walls, which are to be strictly adhered to.

10. Works to be executed under the supervision of Building Surveyor, and four days' notice to be given of intention to build or alter any building, according to Form 1, Schedule K, annexed to this Act, or in default to pay treble the amount of fees the Building Surveyor would have been entitled to receive for his supervision and inspection of the same; and shall also forfeit £20 for every such default. If progress of building or alteration to building be suspended more than three months, fresh notice to be given, as per forms No. 2 and 3, to Building Surveyor under like penalty of £20. If Building Surveyor or Official Referees be refused admittance to inspect the premises, then such building or work shall be liable to be abated as a nuisance. In case of emergency it shall be lawful to give notice within forty-eight hours after work is begun.

11. Building Surveyor to give forty-eight hours notice, as per Form No. 4, to amend any irregularity which he shall

deem to have been committed; and forthwith, after the expiration of such notice, to inspect the work; and may cause any work to be cut into, laid open, or pulled down, which shall in his opinion prevent his ascertaining whether such irregularity exists or not. If builder refuse to amend any such irregularity, or refuse to cut into or pull down any work to ascertain such irregularity, then Building Surveyor to give notice to Official Referees, who shall proceed to hear the matter, and may cause work to be altered; or work to be cut into, laid open or pulled down to ascertain the existence of any irregularity: costs to be determined and awarded as Official Referees may think fit.

12. Gives power to the Surveyor and Official Referees to enter on premises and view all works in operation within the meaning of this Act. £20 penalty for refusing such admission, with powers for forcible entry.

13. All buildings or parts of buildings contrary to this Act to be declared a nuisance, and parties so offending may be compelled to attend before two Justices of the Peace and to remove the same; or, in default, to be sent to gaol until recognisance is entered into for such removal, or until all costs of such proceedings shall have been paid, or building may be demolished and sold to pay expenses.

14. Penalty not exceeding £5 on workmen wilfully acting against the rules and directions of this Act, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

15. This Act operates on the reparation of party-walls—the pulling down and rebuilding party-walls—the raising of party-walls—the reparation of party fence-walls—the raising of party fence-walls—the pulling down of timber partitions and building party-walls instead—the pulling down buildings over public ways and intermixed property, and generally the performance of works incident to the connection of party-walls and party fence-walls with the premises adjoining.

16. Three months' notice in writing to be given to the adjoining owner, unless his consent be obtained, to pull down, rebuild, alter, or make use of party-wall.

17. Adjoining owner requiring a modification of works, within two months after notice, to give notice according to Form No. 16, and if the building owner do not agree within

seven days application to be made to the Official Referees within seven days thereafter, and notice to be given to building owner, as Form No. 18. Official Referees to signify their decision within ten days after such application, or if adjoining owner do not object within three months from date of first notice, building owner may proceed to build.

18. Adjoining owner requiring delay of works, to give notice, as Form No. 16, and if the building owner do not consent within seven days, application to be made to the Official Referees, as Form No. 17, and notice thereof given to building owner, as Form No. 18. Official Referees to certify within ten days, or building owner may build after the expiration of first notice, as per last section.

19. If adjoining owner cannot be found or is unable to act, notice to be served on the Surveyor and Official Referees, in addition to other parties entitled to notice, as Form No. 7. Surveyor to give notice when he will view the same, as Form No. 8, and to certify accordingly to the Official Referees, who may confirm such certificate, and if appealed against then Referees to survey and award finally.

20. Party-walls or fence-walls being out of repair notice to be served on adjoining owner, as Form No. 6, Schedule K, who may require an authority for such repairs.

21. Party-walls may be rebuilt on giving three months' notice to the adjoining owner, as Form No. 12, but at the expense of the building owner, who is to make good all internal finishings of the adjoining premises, and to pay all fees and charges.

22. If the party-wall is not taken down an external wall must be built against such party-wall.

23. If an external wall is be to built against a party-wall, the footings or other projection from the same may be cut away on giving one months' notice, as Form No. 13, but all shoring, underpinning, and making good, must be done at the expense of the building owner to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

24. If the wall should be so injured as in the opinion of the Surveyor to be ruinous it must be taken down and rebuilt at the expense of the building owner, who is also to make good all loss or damage attending the same.

25. If a party-wall be taken down against which an external wall has been built, the owner thereof is not to be entitled to more than his just proportion of the materials, nor of the ground unless he shall have agreed with the owner for his half thereof; all differences to be settled by the Official Referees.

26. Future buildings may be raised if after such raising the thicknesses and heights be agreeable to this Act, and existing buildings, though not of sufficient thickness, may be raised, not exceeding ten feet, if allowed by the Surveyor; the chimneys of adjoining buildings to be raised at the expense of the building owner. Adjoining owner using such raised parts to pay a proportion of the expense.

27. Party fence-walls may be taken down and re-built, by giving one month's notice to adjoining owner, but at the whole expense of the building owner; adjoining owner using the same to pay a proportionate part of the expense. Party fence-walls may be raised to any height if approved by the Official Referees. Building owner not to interfere with any wall wholly on adjoining property.

28. Party timber partitions and walls under or over the same to be taken down when one of the buildings is rebuilt, or one of the fronts be taken down to the height of one story, or one-fourth of such front from the level of the second floor upwards, on giving the required notice, as in Forms Nos. 9, 10, 11, and in lieu thereof to build a proper party-wall at the expense of the owners of the adjoining property.

29. In the case of intermixed property, if a party-wall or party-arch cannot be built without pulling down such buildings, and, in default of the consent of all proper parties, the Official Referees authorise such works, it shall be lawful for the owners of either of the said buildings to execute the same, but so that it be conformable to this Act, and the directions of the Official Referees in their award made in that behalf.

30. The walls or divisions between the several rooms and chambers, offices, or counting houses, belonging to and communicating with each separate staircase shall be deemed to be party-walls within the meaning of this Act.

31. Building owners to have power to enter the adjoining property, forcibly if necessary, if the works have been duly authorised by the parties competent to give consent, or by the award or certificate of the Official Referees. Parties hindering or obstructing the workmen, or injuring the works, to forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding £10.

32. Openings made in external walls adjoining the ground of another owner, if made without the consent of such owner, may be required to be stopped up on giving notice, as Form No. 5, and if not stopped up within one month, the adjoining owner to have power to stop up the same and to be repaid the costs of so doing; any dispute as to the amount to be referred to and settled by the Official Referees.

33. Building owners requiring to build on vacant ground at the line of junction of other vacant ground, to give one month's notice to adjoining owner, as Form No. 14, of his desire to build a party-wall or party fence-wall, and describe the thickness and dimensions of such wall, and if within one month the adjoining owner signify his consent in writing, then it may be built in the line of junction, and be paid for as hereinafter directed;—but if he do not signify such consent, then the building owner must build an external wall and fence-wall entirely upon his own ground, except as to the footings of any such wall.

34. Building owners having obtained the consent of the adjoining owners to build a party-wall in the line of junction of their respective premises, to give ten days' notice at least, as Form No. 14, before beginning to build such party-wall, and if in due time the adjoining owner give instructions in writing, or by a plan, the building owner is to build such chimney jambs, breasts, flues, etc., as may be required, if conformable to the directions of this Act,—and the building owner is entitled to claim and receive all the expenses of constructing such chimney jams, breasts, and flues, as provided by this Act.

35. Ruinous or neglected buildings, upon information of their state being given to the surveyor, he is to make forthwith a survey thereof, and, if requisite, the Mayor, on receiving a copy of certificate from Official Referees, to order such ruinous buildings to be securely shored, or a hoard to

be put up for the safety of passengers, and to give notice in writing to repair or pull down within fourteen days, which, if not done, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to repair or pull down the same.

36. The materials pulled down from any ruinous buildings may be disposed of, and the proceeds applied to pay the expense of pulling down, and of the Surveyors, Official Referees, etc.; any surplus after the payment of all expenses to be paid to the owners, or to the treasurer of the City, in aid of the Town Fund, but may be claimed by the owner within five years.

37. If proceeds of such sale should not be sufficient to pay the expenses, the owner to be liable to pay the deficiency, or distress for the same may at any time be levied on the premises.

38. Ruinous chimneys, roofs, and projections to be repaired within thirty-six hours after notice from the Surveyor, by interested party, or, in default, by the Mayor or magistrate, at the expense of the owner or occupier.

39. Any injury or damage done to adjoining property by the falling of ruinous chimneys, etc., to be paid for and made good by the owner of such chimneys.

40. Building owners to be repaid such proportion of the expense of building party structures, by adjoining owners, as shall be made use of by them.

41. A correct account of such work, in writing, to be delivered within twenty-one days after completion, at prices fixed by Official Referees, which is to be paid for within ten days.

42. Occupiers may pay such costs and deduct the same from rent.

43. All disputes and differences, as to expenses, among several owners of premises to be referred to and settled by the Official Referees.

44. Official Referees to determine the amount of contritribution by each party, whose decision shall be final, and payment may be compelled.

45. The drainage of houses, cesspools, and privies to be carried out according to Schedule G, of Bye-Law No. 29.

46. The formation of streets and other ways to be carried out according to Schedule H.

47. No underground room or cellar to be let as a dwelling after the first day of January, 1850, unless constructed as specified in Schedule I.

48. Dangerous or noxious trades are not to be carried on within fifty feet of any building or forty of any public way.

49. Offensive or noxious businesses not to be carried on within forty feet of any public way, nor within fifty feet of any building of the first or dwelling house class, under a penalty of a sum not exceeding £50 per day. If business began before then to cease after twenty years from the passing of this Act.

50. The penalties for carrying on noxious businesses to be enforced only at a Special Session.

51. Conviction and appeal against such conviction so far as it relates to any business offensive, noxious, or dangerous.

52. May be tried by jury, if before conviction before justices, on the party complained against entering into recognizances to try such matter, and to pay all costs of trial if a verdict be found against him.

53. This Act is not to interfere where contrary to any local or private Act of Parliament, or otherwise contrary to law.

54. Trades deemed nuisances may be removed by a memorial to the City Council, or on engaging to provide compensation, subject to an appeal to the Court of Quarterly Sessions.

55. Chimneys taking fire through not being swept or cleaned, occupier of the house or building to pay a fine not exceeding £5.

56. Fires in the open air not to be made at a less distance from any building, enclosure, or public way, than fifty feet, under a penalty of £20.

57. Not to stack hay or straw in the open air at a less distance than fifty feet from any building, enclosure, or public way, under a penalty of £20.

58. No recompense to be made by any person on whose premises any fire shall accidentally begin after the first of January, 1850, to any other party injured thereby.

59. Surveyors to be appointed by the Council, such Surveyors to be discreet persons, of the full age of twenty-

five years, properly educated and skilled in the art and practice of building.

60. Such Surveyor to hold his office during the pleasure of the said Council only, and be subject to same rules as other corporate officers.

61. Surveyors to see all the rules of this Act are well and truly observed. To attend and perform every thing required of him by this Act, with or without notice. To inspect ruinous buildings and projections in danger when needful, and to take all necessary measures thereupon.—To survey all buildings to which he shall be appointed by the Official Referees.—To cause a book for registering all notices, informations, and complaints, to be at all times kept at his office, and to enter in such book every notice, information, or complaint which shall be delivered or made to him, and any proceeding thereon by him taken.

62. Justices of the Peace for the said City are disqualified from acting as Surveyors.

63. Surveyors appointed under this Act to make a declaration of official fidelity; and to be liable to a fine of £5 per day for acting without having done so.

64. Surveyors to have an office at such place as the City Council may appoint, and to keep open the same every day, except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon.

65. The Mayor may appoint a deputy-surveyor, in the event of illness of the Surveyor, or other unavoidable circumstance preventing the attendance of the Surveyor.

66. Vacancies to be filled up within one month, and in the meantime the duties to be performed by some competent person appointed by the Mayor.

67. Surveyors not to act officially in respect to any building built, rebuilt, enlarged, or altered by or under their professional superintendence.

68. Fees as contained in Schedule J. to be paid within one month after any building is covered in, and fourteen days after the completion of any addition, alteration, or repair, or after each special service shall have been performed, upon delivering an account of the same.

69. Fees not to be paid on out-buildings, if built at the same time as building to which it may belong.

70. Surveyor to make a return every month of all the works executed within the previous month, to keep a copy of such return at his office, and to produce the same to any person for inspection, on the payment of one shilling.

71. Surveyors may be fined for extortion, negligence, or unfaithfulness.

72. Two Official Referees to be appointed, one by the Governor and the other by the City Council, both to be by profession architects, surveyors, or practical builders, and no Official Referee to act in any matter in which he is personally interested.

73. Official Referees differing in opinion, the same shall be referred to the final arbitrament and decision of the Mayor.

74. Official Referees to determine all matters in dispute relating to this Act, which shall be binding on all parties to such reference.

75. Award of Official Referees to be as effectual as if made under an order of the Supreme Court.

76. Official Referees to have power to proceed with a reference and to make their award though any party shall not attend.

77. Official Referees have power to require the attendance of any party or production of documents and the administration of oaths.

78. Awards of Official Referees to be received as *prima facia* evidence by all Judges, Justices, and others.

79. Fee of One Guinea each to be paid to Official Referees.

80. Official Referees to make declaration of official fidelity.

81. Official Referees may appoint one of their number, under their hands and the seal of the Town Clerk, to make any inquiry or survey.

82. Town Clerk to keep all documents relating to the business of the Official Referees, but may refuse to affix his seal to any document.

83. Town Clerk to make declaration of official fidelity.

84. Awards, certificates, and records of Official Referees to be kept at the office of the Town Clerk, and any party requiring an inspection or copy of the same may have it on payment of fees.

85. Town Clerk to keep a register of all matters referred to the Official Referees, and also to receive all notices served upon Official Referees.

86. Party aggrieved by informal distress may enter action for special damage only.

87. If before action be brought the party who caused an irregularity or wrongful proceeding make, or cause to be made, a tender of sufficient awards, then the plaintiff shall not be entitled to recover in such action.

88. Awards for money under this Act to be brought before any two Justices of the Peace, who have power to issue a warrant of distress, and to enforce payment by imprisonment.

89. Parties offending against the provisions of this Act may be summoned before a Justice of the Peace, and on conviction before two Justices they have the power to enforce the penalty by distress or imprisonment.

90. Not to be lawful for any person to remove an order or other proceeding by *certiorari*, or any other writ or process, into the Supreme Court.

91. Any party dissatisfied with the decision of a Justice to give notice of, and may appeal at the General Quarter Sessions.

92. No action to be brought for any penalty or forfeiture under this Act after six calendar months.

93. Any penalty or forfeiture not otherwise appropriated the party suing to be entitled to receive one half, and the other half to be paid to Her Majesty for the public use of the colony.

94. No preceedings shall be instituted, under this Act, against any person offending against the provisions thereof, unless at the instance or suit of the Surveyor.

95. After the expiration of six months from the date of any infringement of this Act, it shall not be lawful to bring any action or suit against any person for such infringement.

96. Plaintiff to give security for costs of any action for infringement of this Act.

97. Penalty or forfeiture incurred by prosecutions for infringement of Act may be recovered within three months after such penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred.

98. Owners and occupiers of property liable for expenses incurred in respect of such premises under this Act.

99. Notices under this Act to be served upon owners and occupiers of any building, land, ground, or tenement; if unoccupied, then such notices to be affixed to some conspicuous part of such building, fence, land, ground, or tenement, at a height of not more than nine feet from the ground, and every such notice must contain a copy of the provisions thereof, so far as they may require him to transmit the same to his immediate landlord or agent of such landlord.

100. Notice intended for the occupier of any building or ground must be given either personally, or by leaving the same with some inmate of the premises, or affixed as aforesaid.

101. Every notice must be given either personally, or by leaving the same with some inmate at the usual place of abode of such party, or if that be not known, then at his last known place of abode.

102. Owners not within the limits of this Act, or not having an agent acting in their behalf, may have notice by post-letter, duly registered, but so that they have after the receipt of such letter the full period of notice required in the case.

103. Notice relating to the Surveyor to be served at the Surveyor's office, or, if to the Official Referees, at the office of the Town Clerk.

104. Consents under this Act required by incapacitated persons may be given by the Official Referees, duly sealed by the Town Clerk.

105. This Act to be judicially taken notice of by all Judges, Justices, and other persons, without specially pleading the same.

SCHEDULE A,

Relating to limits of Act, which extends to two portions of land, viz.:—

1. That portion of land bounded on the north by Victoria street and Victoria parade, on the east by Hoddle street and the Punt road, on the south by the river Yarra, and on the west by a line one mile west of Batman's Hill, running north from the river Yarra to the intersection of the continuation of Victoria street westward.

2. To Fitzroy being that part of Collingwood bounded on the south by the Victoria parade, on the east by Smith street, on the north by Reilly street, and on the west by Nicholson street.

BYE-LAW No. 29,

Passed by the Council of the City of Melbourne, on the 26th July, 1852, for the modification in certain particulars of the Rules of this Act, contained in Schedules B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J, before referred to.

SCHEDULE B.—PART 1.

Rules for determining the classes and rates to which buildings are to be deemed to belong.

CLASSES OF BUILDINGS.—*For the purposes of this Act, all buildings are to be deemed to belong to one of the following three classes, viz.:*

First Class. If a building be built originally as a dwelling-house, or for an office, or suites or sets of chambers or offices, or be occupied, or intended to be occupied as such, then it is to be deemed to belong to the first or dwelling-house class.

Second Class. If a building be built originally as a warehouse, store-house, granary, brewery, distillery, manufactory, work-shop, or public stable, or be occupied, or intended to be occupied, as such, or for a similar purpose, then it is to deemed to belong to the second or warehouse class.

Third Class. If a building be built originally as a church,

or other place of public worship, college, hall, hospital, theatre, or other place of public amusement, or for the assemblage of persons in large numbers, whether for public worship, business, instruction, debate, diversion, or resort, then it is to be deemed to belong to the third or public building class.

Alteration of Class. And if any room be used at any time for the public or general congregation of persons, then the building containing such room is to be deemed a building of the third or public building class.

Or if a building originally built, or subsequently altered, so as to bring it within any one class, be subsequently converted into, or used, as a building of another class, then it is to be deemed to belong to such other class; or if a building be used partly as a dwelling-house and partly for any purpose which would bring it within the second or warehouse class, then it is to be deemed to belong to the said second or warehouse class.

The height of every building is to be ascertained by measuring from the surface of the lowest floor of the building up to the top of the wall plate for receiving the roof.

And the area of every building is to be determined by the number of squares contained in the surface of any floor, which shall contain the greatest number of squares, at or above the principal entrance to such building, including in such surface the area of all the external walls, and such portions of the party-walls as belong to such building, but excluding from such surface the area of any attached building or office, area, balcony, or open portico.

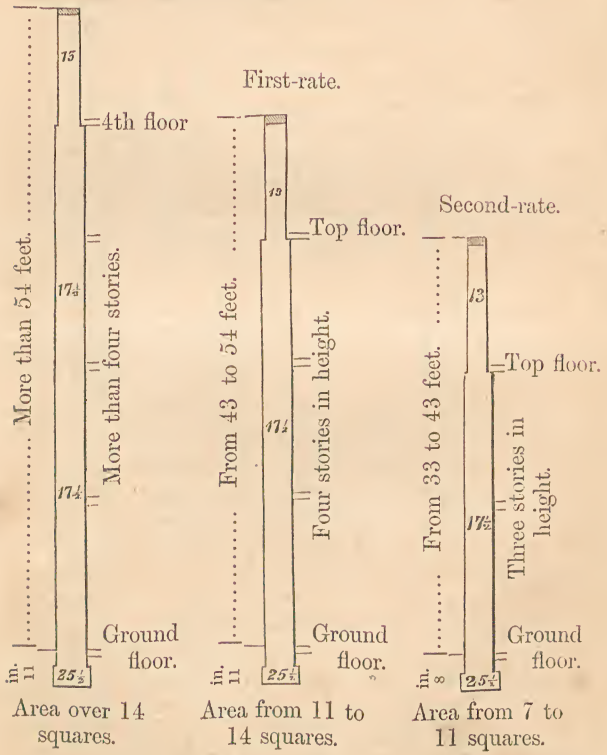
And the capacity or cubical contents of any building of the second class is to be ascertained by measuring within the walls at the surface of the floor, at the principal entrance to such building, and from the surface of the lowest floor to the top of the wall plate for receiving the roof.

Number of stories. If the space in height between the top of the footings and the level of the lowest floor exceed five feet, then such space is to be considered to contain the lowest or first story, and in that case the top of the footing is to be considered the level of the lowest floor.

Schedule B.—Part 2.

First or dwelling house class.—Transverse sections of external and party walls.

Extra first-rate.



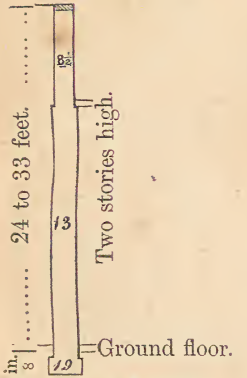
Area over 14 squares.

Area from 11 to 14 squares.

Area from 7 to 11 squares.

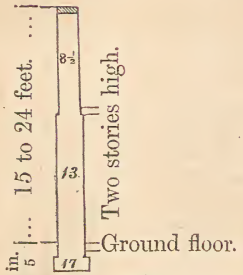
First or dwelling-house class, continued. Transverse sections of external and party walls.

Third-rate.



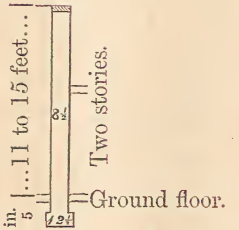
Area from 5 to 7 squares.

Fourth-rate.



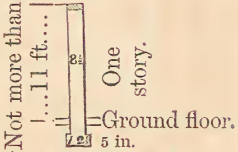
Area from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 squares.

Fifth-rate.



Area from 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ squares.

Sixth-rate.

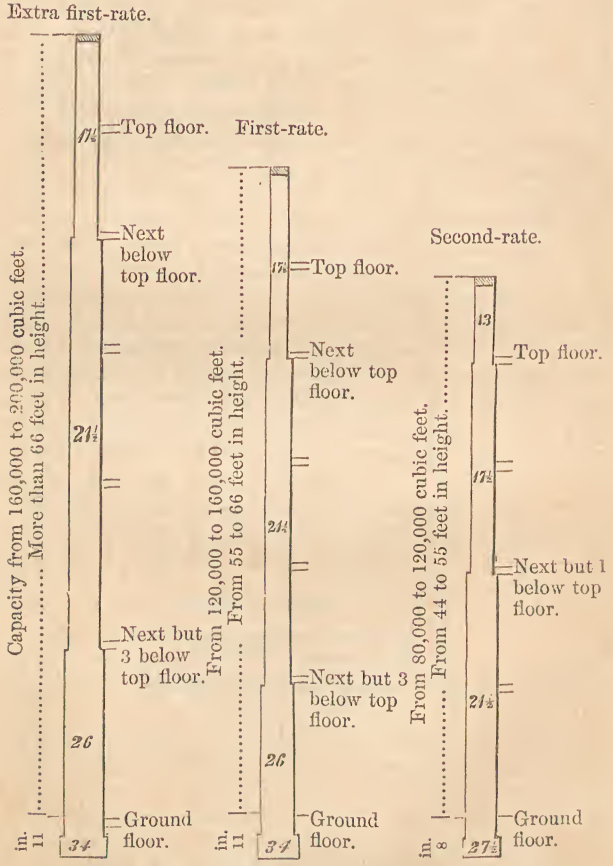


Area not more than 2 squares.

In party walls of third-rate the thickness must be thirteen inches throughout. Fifth-rate party-walls must be thirteen inches in thickness to underside of topmost floor. [*In both these cases the external wall must be re-built if required for a party-wall, to obtain the four and a half inches extra thickness.*]

Schedule B.—Part 3.

Second or warehouse class.—Transverse sections of external and party-walls.



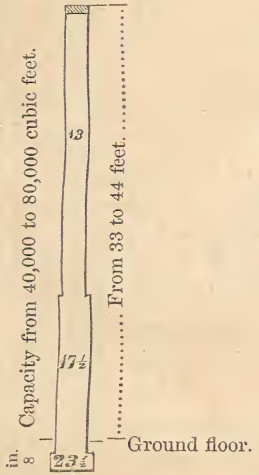
Party-walls (exceptions to rule given for external walls).

Extra first-rate and first-rate: The thickness, at the least, of 17½ inches is "from the under-side of the floor next below the topmost floor up to the square of the building, and 13 inches, at the least, from the square of the building up to the top of the wall."

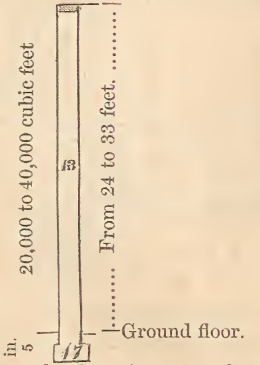
Second and third-rate: The thickness, at the least, of 13 inches is "from the under-side of the topmost floor to the square of the building, and 13 inches, at the least, from the square of the building to the top of the wall.

Second or warehouse class, continued. Transverse sections of external and party walls.

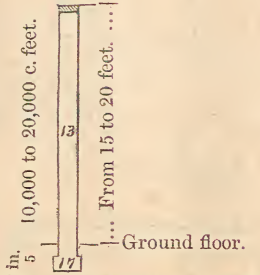
Third-rate.



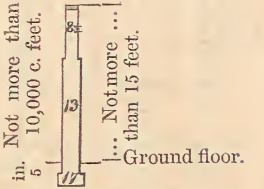
Fourth-rate.



Fifth-rate.



Sixth-rate.



Party-walls (exception to rule given for external walls). Sixth-rate: The thickness "must be, at the least, thirteen inches from the top of the footing up to the top of the wall.

Schedule B.—Part 4.

Rules concerning buildings of the second or warehouse class.

If such building contain more than 200,000 cubic feet, then such building must be divided by walls, to be constructed in every part similar to party-walls, so as that there be not in any one part of such building more than 200,000 cubic feet without party-walls.

Openings in party-walls and how enclosed. Such openings must not be made wider than six feet, nor higher than eight feet, unless in each case, and upon special evidence of necessity for convenience or otherwise, the Surveyor and Official Referees shall previously authorise larger openings; and the floor, and the jambs, and the head of every such opening, must be composed of brick, or stone, or iron work throughout the whole thickness of the wall; and every such opening must have a strong wrought iron door on each side of the party-wall, fitted and hung to such opening, without woodwork of any kind, and such doors must not be less than one-fourth of an inch thick in the panels thereof; and each of such doors must be distant from the other not less than the full thickness of the party wall.

Roofs. In order to prevent the formation of curbed roofs to such buildings, the pitch of the roof must not exceed an angle of forty degrees with the horizon.

Schedule B.—Part 5.

The rate to which any building of the third or public building class is to belong.

If any building of the third class correspond in form or structure with a dwelling-house or warehouse, then the rate thereof is to be determined by the same rule as the rates of the first or second class, respectively; and the thickness of the external and party-walls, and the width of the footings thereof, are to be, at the least, four inches more than is hereby required for the external and party-walls, of the same rate of the first or second class, unless the Surveyor and Official Referees, in each case, shall otherwise appoint. But,

if it do not correspond, in form or structure, with buildings of the first or second classes, then such building is to be subject to the special approval of the Surveyor and Official Referees.

SCHEDULE B.—PART 6.

Rules concerning attached and detached, and insulated buildings, as to the rates and walls thereof.

Attached buildings and offices. With regard to buildings and offices now built, or hereafter to be built (except privies, greenhouses, vineries, aviaries, or such like buildings), and that whether such buildings or offices be attached to, or detached from, the buildings to which they belong, every such building is to be deemed, in respect of the walls thereof, and all other requisites, as a building of the rate to which it would belong if it had been built separately.

Insulated buildings exempt from Act.—Every such building must be distant from any public street [or right-of-way] one-third of the height thereof, at the least, and if the building do not exceed twenty-four feet in height, then it must be distant, at the least, eight feet. It must also be distant from any other building, at the least, twenty feet, and from any other ground, at least, ten feet, unless it exceeds the height of twenty feet and ten feet respectively from the ground to the eaves thereof, in which case it must be built at a distance, at least, equal to the height thereof from such other building or ground; and if these rules be observed then such building is not to be liable to the rules and directions of this Bye-Law.

Insulated buildings afterwards divided.—Provided always, that if any such building be hereafter divided into two or more distinct buildings, and the several parts of such buildings so divided be not at the aforesaid distance from each other, and from other buildings and ground, then such several parts must be separated from each other by such party-walls as are herein prescribed for the rates to which several parts, if adjoining, would belong; and if such requisites be not observed then such several parts of such buildings in respect of which they are not so observed shall be deemed a public nuisance, and as such to be taken down.

Toll-houses, stables, &c. And with regard to certain buildings which shall be built for the purpose of trade, or the collection of toll, or for similar purposes other than a dwelling-house and not otherwise herein particularly defined.

If such buildings be situate fifteen feet, at the least, from any other buildings and, at the least, four feet from other ground, not in the same occupation, and do not cover an area of more than two and a half squares, and the height thereof do not exceed twelve feet from the ground to the highest point of the roof, then every such building may be enclosed with *any materials whatsoever*, but the roof thereof must be covered, as herein directed with regard to roofs, and the *chimney and flue* (if any) must be built as herein directed with regard to chimneys and flues; and if such buildings be properly framed together with *hardwood*, and securely covered with sheet iron or zinc, then every such building may be built so as not to cover more than eight squares area, and not to exceed fourteen feet in height to the highest part of the roof; and if such buildings be properly framed together with iron standards and plates, and securely covered with sheet iron or zinc, then every building may be built so as not to cover more than twelve squares area, and not to exceed sixteen feet in height to the highest part of the roof, but such building must not be built at a less distance than seven feet from any timber building, and *no chimney, fire-places, or flues of any kind*, must be built to, or formed therein.

Schedule C.—Part 1.

Rules concerning walls.

Footings. Every external wall, and every party-wall, and every party fence-wall, must be built upon a constructed footing, based upon solid ground, or upon other sufficient foundation.

Every footing must be built of brick or stone, or of brick and stone together, laid in mortar or cement, in such manner as to produce solid work.

Height. The footing of every external wall and party-wall must not be brought up nearer to the surface of the

ground, area, or footway adjoining thereto, than three inches. *The heights of the footings are shown in woodcuts.*

Depth below lowest floor. The top of the footing of every external wall and party-wall must be, at the least, six inches below such surface.

Thickness of enclosing walls to stories of buildings of whatever rate. As to first class buildings, if the story be in height more than eleven feet, then the thickness of its enclosing walls must be, at the least, thirteen inches; or if the story be in height more than fifteen feet, then the thickness of its enclosing walls must be, at the least, seventeen and a half inches: as to second class buildings, if the story be in height more than nine feet, then the thickness of its enclosing walls must be, at the least, thirteen inches; or if the story be in height more than twelve feet, then the thickness of its enclosing walls must be, at the least, seventeen and a half inches; or if the story be in height more than twenty feet, then the thickness of its enclosing walls must be, at the least, twenty-one and a half inches.

SCHEDULE C.—PART 2.

Construction of external walls.

Every external wall must be built of bricks or stone, or of bricks and stone together, laid in mortar or cement in such manner as to produce solid work.

Recesses may be formed, so that the back thereof be of the thickness of eight and a half inches, at the least, and so that the stability and sufficiency of the wall be not injuriously affected by making such recesses.

In using wood in external walls every plate, lintel, bond, corbel, or wood-brick, and all ends of joists, girders, and heads and sills of partitions running into any external wall, must be fixed at a distance from the external face of the wall of four inches, at the least. And the frames of doors and windows must be fixed in reveals, at a distance from the external face of the wall of four inches, at the least. And the tiers of door-cases to warehouses must be fixed in the opening left in such walls, at a distance from the external face of the wall of two inches, at the least. But no timber

must be laid into any external wall in such manner as to render the part of the wall above it wholly, or in great part, dependent upon the wood for support, or so that any such wood might not be withdrawn without endangering the safety of the superincumbent structure, except in the case of brestsummers; and with regard to the external walls of buildings of the second or warehouse class, which may be built of iron standards and plates, and securely covered with sheet iron or zinc, such external walls may be built abutting on to other external or party walls of brick or stone.

Height and thickness of parapets. If an external wall adjoin a gutter, then such external wall must be carried up, and remain one foot, at the least, above the highest part of such gutter. And the thickness of such parapet must be, at the least, in every wall of the first rate of the first and second class, thirteen inches thick; and in every other external wall eight and a half inches thick.

Brestsummers. If a brestsummer have a bearing at one end upon a party wall, then it must be laid upon a template or corbel of stone, or wood, or iron, which template or corbel must be tailed through such wall, at least two-thirds of the thickness thereof; and the end of such brestsummer must not be fixed into, and must not have its bearing solely upon, such party-wall, but must be supported by a sufficient pier, built of brick or stone, or by an iron column, or iron or timber story posts, fixed on a solid foundation. And if any such brestsummer have its bearing at each end upon a party wall, then it must be supported by, at least, two sufficient piers built of brick or stone, or by iron columns, or by iron or timber story posts, fixed on solid foundations, and standing within, and clear of, the party walls. Or any such brestsummer may bear upon constructed returns in the direction of the length of the brestsummer, of four inches, at the least, coursed and bonded with the substance of the party or external walls; and such constructed returns must be increased one inch, at the least, for every six feet in length that the brestsummer may be otherwise unsupported; and the ends of every such brestsummer must not be fixed at a less distance than four and a half inches from the centre line of the party wall, nor less than nine inches from the

face of an external wall. And if the height of the underside of any brestsummer, laid from party-wall to party-wall, to carry any external wall, exceed fifteen feet from the surface of the public foot-pavement in front of the building, then there must be constructed returns in the direction of the length of the brestsummer, from the inside of each party-wall, of eight and a half inches, at the least, and, at the least, of the full thickness of such brestsummer; and every such return must be increased one inch, at the least, for every foot, or part of a foot, the brestsummer may be in height from the surface of the public foot pavement, more than sixteen feet, whether the brestsummer be otherwise supported or not.

Materials to be used in repairs. If any wall or enclosure be not built of the materials required by this Act for external walls, or other external enclosures, then every part of such wall, or other external enclosure (except the enclosure of roofs, and the flats, gutters, dormers, turrets, lantern-lights, and other erections thereon), may be at all times thereafter repaired with materials of the same sort as those of which such external wall or enclosure has been already built.

Materials to be used in re-building. But if any such external wall or enclosure be at any time hereafter taken down or otherwise demolished for the height of one story, or for a space equal to one-fourth of the whole surface of such external wall, then every part thereof, not built in the manner and of the several materials, by this Bye-Law directed for external walls, must be taken down; and the same must be re-built in such manner and of such materials, for and in all respects as by this Bye-Law directed for external walls hereafter to be built, according to the class and rate of the building to which such external wall or enclosure shall belong.

External wall used as a party-wall. And with regard to external walls to be used as party-walls to any building adjoining thereto (except an attached building or office as is hereinbefore described): If the external wall of any building have not such footings, or be not of such heights and thicknesses, or be not built in such manner and of such

materials as are herein directed for party-walls of buildings of the highest rate to which such wall shall adjoin, then such external wall must not be used as a party wall for any such building; but there must be a distinct external wall, built as herein described for external walls, of the rate to which it shall belong.

But if such external wall to any building already built be, at the least, thirteen inches in thickness in every part, and be of sound and proper materials and in good condition, then such wall may be used as a party wall; but if the house, of which such wall forms a part, be re-built within five years from the time at which the wall shall have been so first used as a party-wall, then such wall must become subject to the provisions of this Bye-Law, in respect of party-wallt according to the class and rate to which the said wall dis first belong.

SCHEDULE C.—PART 3.

Division of buildings by party walls.

If it be intended to divide any building into two or more distinct parts, then every wall for that purpose must be built as a party wall, in the manner, and of the materials, and of the several heights and thicknesses for party walls of the highest rate of building, to which such party wall shall belong or adjoin, as prescribed in reference to the thickness of party walls in schedule B.

And if any building already built, or which shall be hereafter built, be converted, used or occupied, as two or more separate buildings, each having a separate entrance or staircase, such conversion, use, or occupation, not having been made prior to this Bye-Law coming into operation, then every such building shall be deemed to be two or more separate houses, and such separate houses must be divided from each other by a party-wall, built in the manner and of the materials required for party-walls, for the class and rate to which the largest of the buildings so divided shall belong.

Site of party-walls. If the buildings be of equal rate, then such party-walls must be built on the line of the

junction of such buildings, one half on the ground of the owner of one of such buildings, and one half on the ground of the owner of the other of such buildings.

If such buildings be of different rates, then such wall must be built on the line of junction thereof, as follows:—that is to say, one half of the thickness of the wall required for the building of the lower rate, on the ground of each of the adjoining owners; and the whole of the additional thickness of the wall required for the building of the higher rate, on the ground of the owner of such building of the higher rate.

And if such building of the lower rate be thereafter enlarged or altered, so as to become a building of a higher rate, then the owner of such first mentioned building of the higher rate, for the time being, shall be entitled to receive from the owner of such building of the lower rate such sum of money as shall be sufficient compensation for the ground occupied by that portion of the party-wall, which, according to the rate of the building enlarged, ought to have been built by its owner on his own ground, as well as the value of so much of the wall itself as may be more than the owner of such building of the lower rate had already paid for.

Construction and materials. Every party-wall must be built of sound bricks or stone, or of such bricks and stone together, laid in mortar or cement, in such manner as to produce solid work.

And as to the woodwork which it may be desired to connect with the party-walls of any building, the bearing ends of wooden beams, brestsummers, girders, trimming joists, and the ends of partition heads and sills, and the bearing ends of the main timbers of a roof, and wood-bricks may be laid into the substance of a party-wall; but no such beam, brestsummer, girder, joist, partition, head or sill, nor any part of a roof being wood, nor any wood-bricks must be laid, or placed within two inches of the centre of any party-wall; and no other woodwork of any kind must be laid into, placed upon, or be run or driven into any part of the substance of any party-wall.

But if the ends of timbers be carried on iron shoes or

stone corbels, then such iron shoes or stone corbels must be built into the wall, at the least, one-half of the thickness of such wall.

And the top of every party-wall must be finished with one course of sound hard bricks, set on edge with good mortar or cement, or by a coping of any other properly secured and sufficient waterproof and fireproof covering.

Height of party-walls above roof. If a party-wall adjoin to any roof, then such party-wall must be carried up and remain one foot six inches, at the least, above the part where the party-wall and roof adjoin, measured at a right angle with the back of the rafters of such roof.

And if any party-wall, in any building of the first class, adjoin a gutter, then such party-wall must be carried up, and remain two feet, at the least, above the highest part of any such gutter.

And if any party-wall in any building of the second class adjoin a gutter, then such party-wall must be carried up and remain three feet, at the least, above the highest part of any such gutter.

If there be fixed, within five feet of a party-wall upon the flat or roof of a building, any turret, dormer, lantern light, or other erection of combustible materials, then every such party-wall must be carried up next to every such turret, dormer, lantern light, or other erection, and must extend one foot six inches higher and one foot six inches wider, than any such erection on each side thereof.

Openings in party-walls. With regard to any dwelling-houses which, when united, shall be, and continue to be, in the same occupation, then upon its being declared by the Surveyor, that, in his opinion, the stability of any or either of such dwelling-houses will not be endangered by making such openings, they may be made accordingly.

Recesses and chases. In every story recesses may be formed, but only with the consent and authority of the Surveyor first had and obtained, and so that such recesses be arched over, and so that the back of any such recess be not nearer than seven inches to the centre of the party-wall in the first or lowest story, nor nearer than four inches to the centre of the party-wall in any other story, and so that the stability

and sufficiency of such party-wall be not injuriously affected thereby; if any chases be required for the insertion of ends of walls, of piers, of chimney jambs, of withes, of flues, of metal pipes, or of iron story posts, then every chase for any such purpose must not be left or be cut nearer than four inches, at the least, to the centre of a party-wall, nor within a distance of nine inches, at the least, from any front or back wall, and no two such chases must be made within a distance of seven feet six inches, at the least, from each other on the same side of a wall, and no such chase must be formed wider than nine inches.

SCHEDULE C.—PART 4.

Party-walls between intermixed property. If any such building be altogether rebuilt, or to the extent of one-fourth of the cubical contents thereof, then such intermixed properties must be separated from each other by a party-wall constructed in conformity with this Bye-Law.

SCHEDULE C.—PART 5.

Buildings over public ways. Every building over a public way must be separated from such public way either by a floor or arch, formed of brick or stone, or of other incombustible materials, subject to the consent of the Surveyor; or by a floor formed of iron girders and brick arches, or stone landings, or by an arch formed of brick or of stone, which arch, if the span thereof do not exceed nine feet, must be of the thickness of nine inches at the least, and which, if the span exceed nine feet, must be of the thickness of thirteen inches, at the least; and the soffit of the arch must not be less than fourteen feet, at the least, from the pavement of such public way; and such floor or arch, with its abutments, must be built in such manner as shall be approved of by the Surveyor; but there must not be formed over any public way a ceiling of lath and plaster, or of lath and cement.

Schedule D.

Rules concerning external projections.

And further, with regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, in reference to projections therefrom, as to *colonnades*, *copings*, parapets, *cornices to overhanging roofs*, *piers*, *columns*, *pilasters*, *entablatures*, *facias*, *door and window dressings*, or other architectural decorations, forming part of an external wall; all such may project beyond the general line of fronts in any street or alley, but they must be built of the same materials as are by this Bye-Law directed to be used for building external walls, to which such projections belong, or of such other proper and sufficient materials as the Surveyor may approve and permit; and as to all colonnades, balconies, verandahs, porches, porticoes, shop fronts, open enclosures of open areas, and steps, and water pipes, and to all other projections from external walls not forming part thereof, every such projection (except door and window dressings and outside shutters which may project beyond the face of the wall, but in no case to exceed three inches, and except such part of shop fronts, and the frames and sashes of windows and doors, in reference to the necessary wood work thereof,) may stand beyond the line of building in any street or alley, but they must be built of *brick*, *tile*, *stone*, *artificial stone*, *slate*, *cement*, *or metal;* provided that the bearers of all colonnades and balconies be of iron or other fire-proof material; and such projections must be so built as not to overhang the ground belonging to any other owner, nor to obstruct the light and air, or be otherwise injurious to the owner or occupier of the buildings adjoining thereto on any side thereof; and except in the case of *colonnades* (which may overhang the footway twelve feet, if at a height of, at least, ten feet, in streets of ninety-nine feet in width or upwards, and of *balconies* which may overhang the footway to the extent of four feet, if at a height of, at least, ten feet, in streets of ninety-nine feet in width, or upwards,) no projections, including steps, cellar doors, area enclosures, are to encroach upon or overhang any public foot way, and no

colonnade, verandah, or balcony, must approach nearer to the end of the house to which they belong than the distance of two feet, unless built wholely of fire-proof material, or separated from any adjoining colonnade, verandah, balcony, or premises, by party-walls at least eight and a half inches in thickness; and with regard to the *projecting eaves of any building built of brick or stone*, such eaves may project beyond the face of the external wall, provided such eaves be at least eight feet from any other building built of brick or stone, or from the projecting eaves of such building, or at least four feet clear from any ground not in the same occupation.

Projected buildings beyond the general line of buildings, and from other external walls.—And with regard to buildings already built, or hereafter to be rebuilt, as to bow windows or other projections of any kind, such projections must neither be built with or added to any building on any face of any external wall thereof, so as to extend beyond the general line of building in any street (which general line may be determined by the Surveyor), except so far as is hereinbefore provided with regard to projections from face walls and shop fronts; nor so as to overhang the ground belonging to any other owner, nor so as to obstruct the light and air, or be otherwise injurious to the owners or occupiers of the buildings adjoining thereto, on any side thereof.

Projections from insulated buildings.—Provided always, with regard to any insulated buildings, that if the projections be at the least eight feet from any public way, and if they be at the least twenty feet from any other building not in the same occupation, then such projections are excepted from the rules and directions of this Bye-Law.

And with regard to shop fronts and their entablatures, shutters, pilasters, and stall boards made of wood: If the street or alley in which such front is situate be of less width than thirty-three feet, then no part of such shop front must be higher in any part thereof than fifteen feet; nor must any part except the cornice project from the face of the wall, whether there be an area or not, more than two inches; nor must the cornice project therefrom more than eight inches. If the street or alley be of greater width than thirty-three feet, then no part of such shop front, except the cornice,

must project from the face of a wall, whether there be an area or not, more than four inches; nor must the cornice project therefrom more than twelve inches. And the wood-work of any shop front must not be fixed nearer than nine inches to the face of an external wall, or nearer than four and a half inches to the centre line of a party-wall. And with regard to such wood-work, if it be put up at such distance of four and a half inches, then a pier or corbel, built of stone or brick, or incombustible material, to commence at the level of the underside of the plinth or bottom of the wood pilaster, and to be of the width of eight and a half inches, at the least, must be fixed in the line of the party-wall so as to be as high as such wood-work, and so as to project one inch, at the least, in front of the face thereof. And the height of every shop front must be ascertained by measuring from the level of the public footway or pavement in front of the building.

Schedule E.

Rules concerning chimneys.

Construction. The foundations and footings of every such chimney and chimney-stack must be built similar to those of the wall in or adjoining to which it shall be; and every such chimney and chimney-stack must be built from the foundation to the top thereof without any corbelling over, whereby any upper part of the brick-work of such chimney or chimney-stack shall overhang any lower part of the brick-work on the front thereof; nevertheless, with regard to buildings of the first or dwelling-house class, the jambs, breast, and flue in any single chimney may be built upon stone or iron corbels above the ceiling of the second story of every such building, but the projection, both of such jambs and breasts, must not, in any case, exceed fourteen inches before the face of the wall or stack to which the same shall adjoin. And with regard to angle chimneys, such chimneys may be built in the internal angle of any building, so that the width of the breast thereof do not exceed eight feet, and so that it be properly supported on iron

girders, with brick arches, or on strong stone landings, not less than four inches thick, and tailed, at least, nine inches into each of the two walls forming such angle.

Dimensions and materials. The jambs of every chimney must not be less than eight inches and a half wide on each side of such opening. And with regard to chimneys and flues, in reference to the thickness of the brick-work thereof: the breast of every chimney, and the front, back, width, or partition of every flue must be, at the least, four inches in thickness of bricks, and the joints of the work must be filled in with good mortar or cement, and all the inside thereof, and also the outside, or face thereof next the interior, of any building must be rendered or pargetted. And with regard to flues, in reference to the dimensions thereof, no flue may be used for a smoke flue which is of less internal diameter in any section than eight inches and a half.

Timber or woodwork. No timber must be placed over any opening for supporting the breast of any chimney, but there must be an arch of brick or stone over the opening of every such chimney, to support the breasts thereof, and an iron bar or bars must be built into the jambs, at the least, nine inches on each side, to tie in the abutments whenever the breast projects more than four inches and a half from the face of the wall, and the jamb on either side is of less width than two-thirds of the opening. And no timber or woodwork must be placed or laid in any wall under any chimney opening within eighteen inches, at the least, of the surface of the hearth to the fire-place of such chimney opening. *If timber or woodwork* be affixed to the front of any jamb or mantle, or to the front or back of any chimney or flue, then it must be fixed by iron nails, or holdfasts, or other iron fastenings, which must not be nearer than four inches to the inside of any flue, or to the opening of any chimney, and such timber or woodwork must not be nearer than two inches to the opening of any chimney; and no timber must be laid or placed within three inches of the face or breast, back, side, or jamb of any flue, or of any chimney opening where the substance of brickwork or stonework shall be less than eight inches and a half thick, nor must any flooring-board,

batten, ground skirting, or other lining or fitting of wood, nor any wood staircase, nor anything else of wood, be fixed or placed against or near to the face or breast, back, side, or jamb of any flue, fire-place, or chimney opening, unless and until the brick or stonework constituting the same shall have been thoroughly and efficiently rendered or pargetted with proper mortar or stucco, and such rendering must be, in every case, in addition to four inches, at least, of solid fire-proof structure.

Slabs and hearths. And a slab or slabs of brick, tile, stone, slate, marble, or other proper and sufficient substance at the least twelve inches longer than the opening of every chimney when finished, and, at the least, eighteen inches in front of the arch over the same, must be laid before the opening of every chimney; and in every floor, except the lowest floor, such slab or slabs must be laid wholly upon stone or iron bearers, or upon brick or *hardwood* trimmers; but in the lowest floor they may be laid on a brick fender, or bedded on the solid ground.

And the hearth of every chimney must be laid and bedded wholly on brick or stone, or other incombustible substance, which must be solid for a thickness of nine inches, at the least, beneath the surface of any such hearth.

Backs. And as to the back of every chimney opening of every building (except backs of chimneys in the lowest story of buildings of the fourth-rate), every such back in the lowest story must be, at the least, thirteen inches thick from the hearth to the height of twelve inches above the mantle, and in every other story, at the least, eight inches and a half thick up to the same relative height. And as to the backs of chimney openings in the lowest story of buildings of the fourth-rate: such backs must be, at the least, eight inches and a half thick to the height of twelve inches, at the least, above the level of the mantle.

If two chimneys are built back to back, then the thickness between the same must be, at the least, of the thickness hereinbefore described for the back of one chimney opening.

And as to all flues, in reference to the angles thereof, if any flue be built with sufficient openings in it of not less size than nine inches square, and proper close iron doors and frames

inserted in such openings so that every part of such flue may be swept by machinery, then every angle in such flue may be of any degree; but if it be not so built, then every such angle must be one hundred and thirty-five degrees, at the least. And every salient or projecting angle within a flue must be rounded off four inches, at the least, and protected by a rounded stone, or iron bar.

Close fires. Every oven, furnace, cokel, or close fire must be six inches, at the least, distant from any party wall, and must not be within a distance of eighteen inches of any timber or woodwork; and the floor required for the same must be formed or paved under, and for a distance of two feet all around the same, with stone, brick, tile, or slate, or other proper incombustible and non-conducting materials, at the least, two inches thick.

Chimney shafts. Every chimney shaft or flue hereafter built, raised, or repaired, must be carried up in brick or stonework all around, at least, four inches thick, to a height of not less than three feet above the highest part of such portion of the roof, flat, or gutter adjoining thereto, measured at the point of junction. And as to any chimney shaft (except that of a steam engine, brewery, distillery, or manufactory), the brick or stonework of such shaft or flue must not be built higher than eight feet above the slope, flat, or gutter of the roof which it adjoins, measured from the highest point of junction, unless such chimney shaft be built of increased thickness, or be built with and bonded to another chimney shaft, or be otherwise rendered secure. And as to the chimney shaft for the boiler furnace of any steam engine, or for any brewery, distillery, or manufactory, such shaft may be erected of any height, so that it be built in such manner, and of such strength and dimensions, as shall be satisfactory to the Surveyor, upon special application in each case, or in case of appeal to the Official Referees.

And as to earthen or metal chimney pots, tubes, funnels, or cowls of any description whatsoever, if such pot, tube, funnel, or cowl, be higher than four feet above the brick or stonework of the flue on which the same shall be placed, then it must be fixed two feet, at the least, into the brick or stone work of the flue on which it shall be placed.

And as to any metal or other pipe or funnel for conveying smoke, heated air, or steam, in reference to the position thereof, such pipe or funnel must not be fixed against or in front of any face of any building in any street or alley, nor on the inside of any building nearer than fourteen inches to any timber or other combustible material.

And as to every chimney shaft, jamb, breast, or flue already built, or which shall be hereafter built, in reference to cutting into the same, no such erection shall be cut into for any other purpose than the repair thereof, or for the formation of soot doors, or for letting in, removing or altering stove-pipes, or smoke-jacks, except as directed for building an external wall against an old sound party-wall, and except for inserting a ventilating valve, such cutting not to be nearer than six inches to any timber, or other combustible substance; and every part of such valve shall be made and fixed with incombustible materials.

Schedule F.

Rules concerning roof coverings.

If the external parts of any roof, flat, or gutter of any building, or any projection therefrom, and of any turret, dormer, lantern light, or other erection on the roof or flat of any building, be hereafter built or re-built, stripped, ripped, or uncovered, then every such part (except the door-frames and doors, window-frames and sashes of such turrets, dormers, lantern lights, or other erections) must be covered with slates, tiles, or hardwood shingles, metal, glass, artificial stone, or cement, and such excepted parts may be made of such wood as shall be necessary.

Rain water-pipes and eaves gutters. And with regard to the roof, flat, and gutter of any building, and of any projection therefrom, and also balconies, verandahs and shop-fronts, they must be so arranged and constructed, and supplied with gutters and pipes, as to prevent the water therefrom dropping on to or running over any public way, and all such rain water-pipes and eaves gutters are to be made of metal.

Schedule G.

Rules concerning drains to buildings, and drains into sewers.

Before the several walls of any such building are built to the height of ten feet from their foundations the drains thereof must be properly built and made good, that is to say, if there be within one hundred feet from any front of the building, or from the enclosure about the building, a common sewer into which it is lawful and practicable to drain, then into such common sewer; and if there be not in such situation, and within such distance, any such common sewer, then to the best outlet that can be obtained, so as to render in either case drains available for the drainage of the lowest floor of such building, or addition thereto, and also of its areas, waterclosets, privies, and offices (if any); and the inside of the main drains under and from every building for carrying off soil must be in transverse section, at the least, equal to a circular area of nine inches in diameter; and every such drain must be laid to a sufficient fall or current, so that the whole of every such drain, within the wall of such building, shall be wholly covered over under the lowest floor, with bricks, stone, or slate, so as to render the drain air-tight.

Cesspools and privies. And with regard to cesspools and privies, the walls of every such cesspool must be properly built of brick or stone, at the least, eight and a half inches in thickness, and if there be a common sewer within fifty feet from any front of or from the enclosure about, any house or other building, then a cesspool must not be made for the reception of drainage from such house or other building, unless there be or shall be built a good and sufficient drain from such cesspool to such common sewer, the same to be made air-tight, and no such cesspool or privy must be sunk at a less distance than two feet from the ground of an adjoining owner.

Schedule H.

Rules concerning streets and alleys hereafter formed.

Width. Every street (excepting any mews) must be of the width of thirty-three feet, at the least, and must have two entrances of the width of thirty-three feet, at the least, open from the ground upwards, and such entrances must be formed from other public streets of the width of thirty-three feet, at the least, but if the building fronting any street be more than forty feet high from the level of the street, then such street must be of a width equal, at the least, to the height of the buildings above such level.

Every alley must be of the width of twenty feet, at the least, but if the building fronting any alley be more than thirty feet high from the level of the alley, then such alley must be of a width equal, at the least, to the height of the buildings above such level; and every public mews must be of the width of twenty feet, at the least, the whole width of which shall be a carriage way; and such mews shall only be used as a back entrance to front properties; and no buildings shall be erected thereon, excepting stables or other out-buildings, for the exclusive use of occupants of the front properties.

Entrance to alleys. Every alley must have two entrances thereto, each being, at the least, of the full width of the alley, and one of the two, at the least, open from the ground upwards.

Schedule I.

Rules concerning back yards, areas, and certain rooms.

Back yards. Every house hereafter built or re-built must have an enclosed back yard, or open space of, at the least, two squares, exclusive of any building thereon, unless all the rooms of such house can be lighted and ventilated from the street.

And with regard to the lowermost rooms of houses being rooms of which the surface of the floor is more than three feet below the surface of the footway of the nearest street or alley, and to cellars of buildings hereafter to be built or

re-built: If any such room or cellar cannot be otherwise lighted, the same may be lighted by means of apertures or areas extending under the footway, provided such apertures or areas be enclosed by solid masonry, to the satisfaction of the surveyor, and be covered with a horizontal iron grating, level with the surface of such footway; provided that no such aperture, area, or grating, do extend from the line of building under the footway more than four feet, nor be more than six feet in width.

And every privy, whether already built, or hereafter to be built in the yard or area of any building, or under any street or alley, must have a door and be properly enclosed, screened and fenced from public view.

And with regard to rooms in the roof of any building, there must not be more than one floor of such rooms; and such rooms must not be of a less height than seven feet, except the sloping part, if any, of such roof, which sloping part must not begin at less than three feet six inches above the floor, nor extend more than three feet six inches on the ceiling of such room.

And with regard to rooms in other parts of the building, every room used or intended to be used as a separate dwelling must be of the height of seven feet, at the least, from the floor to the ceiling.

Schedule J.

LIST OF FEES PAYABLE TO THE SURVEYORS UNDER THIS BYE-LAW.

Fees for New Buildings.

	1st Class.			2nd & 3rd Class.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
If the Building be of the extra first rate	4	0	0	4	0	0
,, ,, first ,, ...	3	0	0	3	10	0
,, ,, second ,, ...	2	10	0	3	0	0
,, ,, third ,, ...	2	0	0	2	10	0
,, ,, fourth ,, ...	1	10	0	2	0	0
,, ,, fifth ,, ...	1	0	0	1	10	0
,, ,, sixth ,, ...	0	10	0	1	0	0
For every insulated building	1	0	0	1	0	0
For every detached building built for the purpose of trade or collection of tolls				0	10	6
For every privy				0	5	0

Fees for inspecting and reporting on party walls, &c.

			Either Class. £	s.	d.
If the Building be of the extra first rate or first rate			1	0	0
„	„	second or third „	0	15	0
„	„	fourth or fifth „	0	10	0
„	„	sixth „	0	5	0

Fees for additions or alterations.

			£	s.	d.
If the building be of the extra first rate or first rate			1	5	0
„	„	second or third „	1	0	0
„	„	fourth „	0	15	0
„	„	fifth „	0	10	0
„	„	sixth „	0	5	0

Fees for special duties.

For the following special duties performed by the surveyor where such duties shall not be performed incidentally to the building or rebuilding of, or adding to, or altering any building, in respect of which any other fees may be payable, that is to say:—

	£	s.	d.
For attending to the cutting away chimney breasts, &c.	1	0	0
For condemning party fence walls	0	10	0
For the inspection and removal, &c.	1	0	0
For surveying party walls, &c.	0	10	0
For inspecting arches or floors, &c.	0	10	0
For inspecting formation of openings in party or external walls.....	0	10	0

Fees for special services not expressly provided for:—For any services performed by the surveyor, which is required by this Bye-Law, but not comprehended under any of the foregoing heads, such fee, not exceeding five guineas, as the Council of the said City, by resolution duly arrived at, may appoint and fix. *Exemptions:*—All churches and chapels built for and used as places of public worship; all public schools built for the purpose of education; all public hospitals and asylums built and used for such purposes only, to be exempt from the payment of fees.

End of Bye-Law No. 29.

Schedule K

Is a "Summary of Proceedings to be taken or observed before and after notices in relation to Buildings," *and is merely the embodiment of the foregoing abstract.*

The following Headings to Forms of Notices indicate the purport of the Notices, which is all that is necessary to be borne in mind, in writing out any notice that may be required. If a notice verbatim et literatim, as given in the Building Act, is preferred, it may be obtained from the Building Surveyor.

Forms of Notices as to works.

No. 1.—Notice by the builder to the surveyor, four days before commencing operations.

No. 2.—Notice by the builder to the surveyor, two days before resuming operations.

No. 3.—Notice by the builder to the surveyor, as to the change of builder.

No. 4.—Notice by the surveyor to the builder, as to anything done in the erection of any building not conformably to the Act.

No. 5.—Notice by an owner or occupier, to any adjoining owner or occupier, to stop up an opening in an external wall abutting on his premises.

Forms of Notices as to Party Walls.

No. 6.—Notice to be given (three months before commencing operations) by an owner or occupier to an adjoining owner or occupier, that the party wall or party arch, or party fence wall, is out of repair.

No. 7.—Notice in the same case to the surveyor and official referees.

No. 8.—Notice in the same case by the surveyor to the building owner and adjoining owner, and such one or more surveyors and agents, by them appointed.

No. 9.—Notice to be given (three months before commencing operations) by an owner to an adjoining owner.

No. 10.—Notice in the same case to the surveyor and official referees.

No. 11.—Notice in the same case by the surveyor, to the building owner and adjoining owner, and such one or more surveyors and agents by them appointed.

No. 12.—Notice to be given (three months before commencing operations) by an owner to an adjoining owner, where no survey is required.

No. 13.—Notice of intention to build an external wall against any existing party wall, and for that purpose to cut away footings, breast, and shaft, of an existing party wall.

No. 14.—Notice of desire to build a party wall on the line of junction of two pieces of vacant ground.

No. 15.—Notice of consent to the building of a party wall on the line of junction of two pieces of vacant ground.

Forms of Notices as to modifications or delay of intended building operations.

No. 16.—Requisition to a building owner by an adjoining owner, as to to the modification or delay of intended work on his behalf.

No. 17.—Notice by an adjoining owner to the official referees, as to the modification or delay of intended works of a building owner.

No. 18.—Notice by an adjoining owner, to a building owner, as to the application to the surveyor and official referees for survey of intended works, with reference to the modification or delay thereof.

PAINTERS' WORK.

Common Colors.

Per yard.

Cost of labor only, equal to wages of Painter per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only, Hrs.	12ths.
Once in oil, including knotting .	0	3	0	2
Twice in do., including stopping .	0	5	0	3
Three times in do. . . .	0	7	0	4
For every additional coat, add .	0	2	0	1
If finished in party colors, do. .	0	1½	0	1
If flatted, do. .	0	3	0	2
If sanded, do. .	0	6	0	3
Grounds for imitations do. .	0	1½	0	1
Grey, fawn, drab, salmon, or peach, do.	0	1½	.....	
Olive, green, lilac, &c. do.	0	2	.....	
French green, deep blue, or Indian red, do.	0	5	.....	
Patent green, or yellow & blue verditer, do.	0	6	.....	
Lake or vermillion do.	2	0	.....	
Imitation granite, or splashed work .	0	6	0	3

Cleaning old work, rubbing down, or bringing forward, to be charged day work.

Plain Mouldings or Skirtings,

Less than 9 inches wide.

Once in oil, common colors, per yard run	0	1	0	1
Twice in oil, do.	0	2	0	2
Three times in oil, do.	0	3	0	2½
Four times in oil, do.	0	4	0	3
If flatted, add do.	0	1	0	1

Enriched or Carved Work.

Per foot super.

Once in oil, common colors . . .	0	1	0	1½
Twice in do.	0	1½	0	2
Three times in do.	0	2	0	2½
Four times in do.	0	2½	0	3
If flatted, add	0	1	0	1

Reveals and Plain Cornices not more than 9 inches girt.—Per yard run—the same for materials and labor.

Rain water Pipes and Gutters.

Cost of *labor only*, equal to wages of Painter per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	Materials. d.	Labor only. Hrs. 12ths.	Labor only.
Once in oil, common colors, per foot run	0	1	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Twice in do., do.	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Three times in do., do.	0	2	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Four times in do., do.	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
If finished green or blue, add . .	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	.....	

Handrails, Newels, &c.

Per yard run.

Once in oil, common colors . . .	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Twice in do.	0	3	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
For each additional coat, add . .	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Handrails grained, add . . .	0	2	0	3
If varnished, add for each coat . .	0	2	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Mouldings, or edges cut in, add . .	0	1	0	1
Mouldings picked in, or black lines .	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Broad lines to form panels . . .	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Light and shadowed lines . . .	0	2	0	4
Mouldings, grained separately . .	0	2	0	4

Sash Frames and Squares.

Frames less than 20 super. feet, once in oil, each	0	6	0	3
Ditto, twice in do.	0	10	0	5
For each additional coat, add . .	0	4	0	2

For frames over 20 super. feet, add one-third.

Sash squares, per dozen, not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ super. feet to the square . .	0	8	0	4
Ditto, two coats	1	0	0	7
For each additional coat, add . .	0	4	0	3
If the squares exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ super. feet, add per dozen, each coat . . .	0	3	0	2
If flatted, add	0	4	0	2

Gilding.

Cost of *labor only* equal to wages of Gilder per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only. Hrs.	12ths.
Gilding in oil gold with plain work, per foot super	1	6	2	6
Ditto, in burnished do.	...	..	3	6
Bronze mouldings, not exceeding 2 inches girt, per foot run	0	2	0	2
Oil gold, half inch girt, do.	0	1	0	2
Ditto, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch do., do.	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
For every $\frac{1}{4}$ inch extra girt, add	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	1

Carved work, once and a half the above prices.

In Measuring Painting, allow for all edges, sinkings, or girths. In iron railing, and other open work, it is usual to take the two sides as flat work, and ornamental or small works twice for each side.

Graining, &c.

Per yard super.

	Complete. s.	d.
Wainscot, or oak, combed and shadowed	1	6
Mahogany, maple, cedar, or sycamore	2	0
Satin wood, coromandel, rose wood, bird's eye maple, pollard oak, or huon pine	2	6
Yew tree, amboyna, or walnut	3	0
Mouldings, or edges cut in of the same wood, per foot run	0	2
Light shadowed, or broad ebony lines to form panels, do.	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Double shadowed, do.	0	3
Athenian scroll, or lotus corners, each	5	0
Veined marbling, including white ground, per yard super.	2	0
Dove, bardilla, or black and gold	3	0
Sienna, brocatella, Venetian, French, Devonshire, rouge royal, or green verd	4	6
Giolla, antico, oriental, verd antique, or jasper	6	0
Lapis lazuli, or blue and gold	7	6

If to enriched, or carved work, add one-fourth.

If to columns, add one-half the above prices.

If to fluted do., double them.

Varnishing.

Cost of labor only, equal to wages of Painter, per hour, multiplied by time given.	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only. Hrs.	12ths.
Spirit varnish, each coat, per yard	0	5	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Varnishing once in best copal, do.	0	8	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, twice, do.	1	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, three times, do.	1	4	0	2
Cleaning and sizing to old work, do.	0	6	0	4
French polishing, per foot super.	0	1	0	6
Ditto, to columns fluted, do.	0	2	1	0
Ditto, to hand-rails and small articles, per foot run	0	1	0	4

Writing Complete.

Per inch run.

	Height of letters. 3 in. or less. s.	d.	3 to 6 in. s.	d.
Plain letters	0	1	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Egyptian ditto	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
Sunk ditto	0	2	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Bronze ditto, with gilt edges	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	3
Gold, plain	0	3	0	4
Ditto, Egyptian	0	4	0	5
Ditto, sunk	0	5	0	6
Shading, add	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Double ditto, add	0	1	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
If to imitate projecting letters, add	0	2	0	3
Writing on glass, plain burnished gold, with two shades	0	6	0	8
Ditto, with three do.	0	9	1	0
Embossing and gilding ornamental letters with two shades	0	10	1	1

For German text, old English, ornamental or ancient writing, add 50 per cent. to the above.

For every 3 inches additional height of letters, add the difference of prices in the two columns.

The following work, although inserted under the head of Plasterers' work in other Price Books, is now generally done by Painters.

DISTEMPERING.

	Materials. s.	d.	Labor only. Hrs.	12ths.
Wash, stop, and water-white, per yard .	0	2	0	2
Ditto, do., and cream tint, grey, fawn, or drab	0	3	0	3
Ditto, lilac, tea-green or peach . .	0	4	0	3
Ditto, light blue, or green with verditer .	0	6	0	4
Ditto, to clouded ceilings . . .	0	9	1	6
If with one coat of color in oil or turps, add	0	2	0	1

If *clearcoled* in the same color, add one third.

COLORING.—*Per yard.*

Wash, stop, and common color . .	0	2	0	2
Ditto, straw, orange, or lemon .	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
Ditto, French grey or blue, with verditer	0	4	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, green or mineral . .	0	5	0	3
Fresco coloring, if done in the best manner	0	6	0	6

GLAZIERS' WORK.

CROWN GLASS, *in new sashes, complete.*

Per foot super.

	Best. s.	d.	Seconds. s.	d.	Thirds. s.	d.
Squares from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. super.	1	2	0	11	0	9
Ditto. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. do.	1	0	0	10	0	8
Ditto, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. do.	0	11	0	9	0	7
Ditto, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. do.	0	9	0	8	0	6

Imported flatted glass, one-third, and bent do., two-thirds more than the above.

COLORED GLASS.

	Best. s.	d.	Seconds. s.	d.
Yellow and lemon, per foot super. . .	2	0	1	6
Orange, blue, purple, and red do. . .	3	0	2	3
Green do. . .	5	0	4	0
Fluted glass up to 30 in. × 36 ins. . .	2	6	.....	

Patent Plate Glass *in squares for glazing.*

Guage, thickness and weight of best B. per foot.

No. 13.	No. 17.	No. 21.	No. 26.
1-16ths inch.	1-12ths inch.	1-10th inch.	1-8th inch.
13 ozs.	17 ozs.	21 ozs.	26 ozs.

Size and Price per foot super.

	No. 13.		No. 17.		No. 21.		No. 26.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
From 6 × 4 to 9 × 7 ins.	1	3	1	5	1	6	1	7
„ 9 × 7 to 10 × 8 ins.	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	9
„ 10 × 8 to 1 ft. sup.	1	10	2	0	2	2	2	4
„ 1 ft. to 1½ ft. do.	2	0	2	2	2	4	2	6
„ 1½ ft. to 2 ft. do.	2	4	2	7	2	10	3	2
„ 2 ft. to 3 ft. do.	2	8	3	0	3	4	3	8
„ 3 ft. to 4 ft. do.	3	0	3	4	3	8	4	0
„ 6 ft. to 8 ft. do.	3	6	3	10	4	2	4	6
„ 8 ft. to 10 ft. do.	3	10	4	2	4	6	4	10
„ 10 ft. to 12 ft. do.	4	2	4	6	4	10	5	2

For *seconds*, deduct 1½d. per foot up to 1½ feet super., and 4½ per foot for all above that size.

Polished Plate Glass.

Per foot super.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Less than 1 foot	1	9	From 18 to 20 feet	4	6
From 1 to 2 feet	2	4	„ 20 to 25 do.	4	9
„ 2 to 3 do.	2	6	„ 25 to 30 do.	5	1
„ 3 to 4 do.	2	8	„ 30 to 35 do.	5	5
„ 4 to 6 do.	2	11	„ 35 to 40 do.	5	8
„ 6 to 8 do.	3	3	„ 40 to 45 do.	6	0
„ 8 to 10 do.	3	6	„ 45 to 50 do.	6	3
„ 10 to 12 do.	3	9	„ 50 to 55 do.	6	7
„ 12 to 14 do.	3	11	„ 55 to 60 do.	6	10
„ 14 to 16 do.	4	1	„ 60 to 65 do.	7	2
„ 16 to 18 do.	4	3	„ 65 to 70 do.	7	6

Rough Plate Glass.

Per foot super.

SIZES.	¼ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
Not more than 15 ins. long	0 11	1 6	2 6	3 11
From 15 to 35 ins. do.	1 2	1 8	2 9	4 6
„ 35 to 75 ins. do.	1 3	1 10	3 5	5 3
„ 75 to 100 ins. do.	1 4	2 0	3 11	6 0
„ 100 and upwards	1 6	2 5	4 6	

This glass is made up to 2 inches in thickness.

Glazing.—*Labor and Putty.*

Per foot super.

Cost equal to wages of Glazier per hour, multiplied by time given.

	Hrs.	12ths.
Glazing new sashes with Crown glass . . .	0	1
Crown glass stopped in old sashes . . .	0	3
Patent or polished plate glass, stopped and sprigged	0	4

PAPERHANGERS' WORK.

	Per piece. s.	d.		s.	d.
Common papers, 3 colors or 2 blocks .	2	0	to	2	8
Ditto, 4 do. 3 do. .	2	8		3	4
For every extra block, add . . .	.....			0	6
If in rich colors, add	.....			1	0
Imitation marble, or wainscot . .	3	4		4	8
Satin papers, 4 colors or 3 blocks . .	5	4		8	0
For every extra block, add . . .	.....			0	6
If in rich colors, add	.....			1	3
Embossed satin papers	10	0		12	6
Ditto do., bronzed . .	15	0		20	0
Rich crimson flock	17	0		22	0
Ditto do., bronzed . . .	22	0		30	0
Lining paper	1	0		1	6
Canvas lining	3	6		5	0

Labor to ditto.

Straining canvas, including tacks, slipping, etc.	1	6	2	0
Hanging lining paper	0	9	1	0

	Per piece. s.	d.	s.	d.
Hanging common paper . . .	1	0	1	4
Ditto satin do. . . .	1	2	1	7
Ditto flock or embossed do. .	1	6	2	0
Ditto borders, per dozen yards .	0	8	1	4
If cut close, add, do. . .	0	3	0	4
Pumicing, sizing, and preparing wall .	0	6	0	8

A piece of paper contains about 63 sup. feet; but in papering rooms from 3 to 9 sup. feet must be allowed for waste according to size of pattern: the smallest patterns generally occasion the least waste.

A piece of paper is 12 yards long and 21 inches wide, and to find the number of lineal yards of paper in a given area, divide the area in feet by 5. Any portion of a piece used or required is charged as a whole piece.

Borders and Mouldings.

Including fixing, hanging, &c. Per yd. run.	Paper Borders, &c. s.	d.	Deal mouldings. Black polished. s.	d.	Black and gold. s.	d.	Gold. s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide . .	.....		0	5	0	8	0	11
$\frac{3}{4}$ do. . .	0	2	0	7	0	11	1	1
1 do. . .	0	3	0	9	1	2	1	7
$1\frac{1}{4}$ do. . .	0	3	0	10	1	6	2	1
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do. . .	0	4	1	0	1	8	2	4
$1\frac{3}{4}$ do. . .	0	5	1	1	1	10	2	7
2 do. . .	0	6	1	4	2	2	2	11
$2\frac{1}{2}$ do. . .	0	7	1	9	2	9	3	11
Rich flock borders, $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide . . .	0	8						
Ditto do., $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide	0	9						

PLUMBERS' WORK.

	s.	d.
Milled lead, per cwt.	35	0
Ditto, cut to dimensions . .	37	0
Solder, per lb.	1	6
Block tin, do.	2	0
Milled lead laid in gutters and on hips, ridges, and flats, per cwt.	46	0
Ditto, in step and other flashings . . .	56	0

Drawn Lead Pipes.

	Common. s. d.	Middling. s. d.	Strong. s. d.
½ inch, per foot . . .	0 6	0 7	0 8
¾ inch, do. . . .	0 8	0 10	1 0
1 inch, do. . . .	0 11	1 1	1 3
1¼ inch, do. . . .	1 2	1 4	1 6
1½ inch, do. . . .	1 8	1 11	2 2
2 inch, do. . . .	2 0	2 6	3 0
2½ inch, do. . . .	2 6	3 0	3 6

Lead Pipes, fixed, per foot.

	6 lbs. to ft. super.	7 lbs. to ft. super.	8 lbs. to ft. super.
2 inch, rain water pipe . .	2 4	4 3	3 2
2½ inch, do. . .	2 6	3 0	3 9
3 inch, do. . .	3 0	3 6	4 0
3½ inch, do. . .	3 3	3 9	4 3
4 inch, do. . .	3 6	4 0	4 6
5 inch, do. . .	4 6	5 3	6 0

Wall hooks, holdfasts, pipe hooks, per lb. . . . 0 9

Socket pipe for sinks, fixed, at same price.

Soldered Pipe and Joints.

	Joints complete. s. d.	Sold. Pipe, ℔ ft. run. s. d.
Joints made complete, ½ inch each . .	2 6	
Ditto, ¾ do. . .	2 10	
Ditto, 1 do. . .	3 2	1 6
Ditto, 1¼ do. . .	3 6	2 0
Ditto, 1½ do. . .	3 10	2 6
Ditto, 2 do. . .	4 3	3 4
Ditto, 2½ do. . .	4 8	4 6

Pumps, *complete, each.*

	2½ in.		3 in.		3½ in.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lead, common pumps	40	0	59	0	71	0
Lead force pumps	72	0	103	0	128	0
Patent brass barrel lift pumps, on planks	77	0	90	0	105	0
Hydraulic pumps, with lever, etc.	140	0	163	0	206	0
Pumps for deep wells, exclusive of iron fittings	90	0	121	0	140	0
Bucket and sucker, leathered	3	4	4	0	4	8

	s.	d.
Pump-rods for hydraulic pumps, in 10 feet lengths, with joints and brass couplings, per foot run	1	5
Collars and keys to old pump bucket	1	0
Re-leathering valves	6	0

Air Traps with Brass Bell Grates.—*Each.*

	3 in.		3½ in.		4 in.		4½ in.		5 in.		5½ in.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lead	2	9	3	4	4	6	6	3	7	8	9	0
Iron	2	0	2	9	3	6	4	4	5	4	6	4
Grates	1	0	1	3	1	6	2	0	2	6	3	0

	1½ in.		2 in.		2½ in.		3 in.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gun-metal, nut and swivel, for hose	7	6	10	0	12	0	15	0
Gun-metal sluice cocks	50	0	63	0	78	0	90	0
Brass washers and wastes	6	0	9	0	16	0	24	0
Long spindle or shoe valves	7	0	10	0	15	0	22	0
Short spindle valves	6	0	9	6	14	0	20	0

Ball, Bib, and Stop Cocks, &c.—*Each.*

	⅜ in. s.	⅜ in. d.	½ in. s.	½ in. d.	⅝ in. s.	⅝ in. d.	¾ in. s.	¾ in. d.	1 in. s.	1 in. d.	1¼ in. s.	1¼ in. d.
Common square way	2	8	3	0	3	8	4	7	8	5	11	10
Ditto do. screw ferrule	3	4	3	9	5	0	6	0	10	0	14	0
Ditto round way	4	6	5	5	6	8	8	4	14	5	23	1
Ditto do. screw bottom	5	3	6	3	7	6	9	5	15	5	26	3
Range boiler cocks	4	10	5	10	6	7	7	10	11	0	.....	
Lambert's patent	3	7	4	10	5	10	7	1	12	0	21	3
Ditto, with T key	4	10	5	10	6	7	8	6	14	5	25	8
Ditto, self-acting bib and stop	6	6	7	0	8	4	10	0	13	2	16	3
For screw bosses or bottoms, add	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	1	11	2	6
Chrime's patent	3	7	4	7	5	8	7	2	10	0	.....	
Ditto, round-head	2	11	3	9	4	5	5	5	9	0	.....	
Brass washers and wastes or plugs	.....		1	10	.....		2	3	3	7	5	0
Short spindle valves	.....		.....		.....		2	6	3	2	4	4
Driving ferrules	.....		1	4	.....		2	0	3	4	4	4
Union joints for lead pipes	.....		2	2	.....		3	2	5	2	6	0
Boiler screws	.....		1	10	.....		2	4	3	6	5	4
Copper ball and rod for in. cocks	.....		3	3	.....		4	0	5	8	10	6

CLOSET APPARATUS.—*Each.*	s.	d.
Pan closet, with valve	63	0
Ditto, with ivory sunk handle and white basin .	75	0
Ditto, patent valve and apparatus . . .	120	0
Patent sink traps, *Lowe's* from 3s. 3d. to	5	6
Patent sewer traps, do. 5s. 0d. to	50	0
Lead U traps	28	0
Ditto service box traps	15	0
Ditto safes for closets and traps	12	0
Patent W.C. apparatus, fixed complete, from 160s. to	200	0

COST OF LAYING DOWN SERVICE PIPES.	s.	d.
Say 100 feet ½ inch drawn lead pipe, as per page 133, at 8d. per foot	66	8
Labor in laying down pipe, including opening ground, boring main, cutting through walls and floors, &c., and making good to ditto, 100 feet, at 6d. per foot	50	0
Say 5 joints, at 2s. 6d. each, as per page 133, .	12	6
Bib-cock, 7s. 6d.; Ferrule for main, 2s. 4d. . .	9	10
	£6	19	0

By altering the above as required, an Estimate may be made for any length or size of Pipe, &c.; the Labor in laying down being about the same for any ordinary sized pipe.

ZINC WORK.—*Per foot super.*	s.	d.
Malleable zinc, laid with fine rolls, complete, guage, No. 10 or 14 oz., per foot	0	6
Ditto, do., No. 11 or 16 oz., do.	0	7
Ditto, do., No. 12 or 18 oz., do.	0	8
Ditto, do., No. 13 or 21 oz., do.	0	9
Ditto, do., No. 14 or 24 oz., do.	0	9½
Ditto, do., No. 15 or 27 oz., do.	0	10
Ditto, if corrugated, add to each item . . .	0	2
Ditto, in gutters, do. . . .	0	1
Ditto, in verandahs, &c., do. . . .	0	3
Ditto, for iron stays and ties, &c., add . . .	0	4
Perforated plates, fitted for safes, &c., per foot .	0	6
Fan and skylights, do., from 2s. 6d. to	4	0
Zinc worker, per hour	2	0
Laborer, do.	1	6

ZINC GUTTERS, PIPES, &c.

Per foot run.

	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gutters	.....	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0
O. G. gutters	.....	0 7	0 9	0 11	1 1
Pipes	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 3
Square heads, for do., each	2 6	3 6	5 0	6 6	8 0
O. G. heads, do.	3 0	4 0	5 6	7 0	8 6
Octagon heads, do.	3 9	5 0	6 0	8 6	10 0
Shoes, do.	1 6	1 10	2 6	3 4	4 6

	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.	14 in.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Chimney top pipes, ℄ ft. run	2 9	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6
Cowls, each	6 6	7 6	8 3	9 0	10 0
Ditto, lobster back, each	7 6	8 3	9 0	10 6	12 0

BELL-HANGING with porcelain dado, levers, zinc tubing, copper wire, cranks, and bell, complete, per pull

s. d.

from 30s. to 40 0

COPPERSMITHS' WORK.

	s.	d.
12 oz. copper covering to flats and gutters, including seams, labor, ties, and nails (to be measured on the face when finished), *per foot super.* . .	1	8
16 oz. do.	2	3
20 oz. do. for flats	2	8
For every oz. in weight above or under, *add or deduct*	0	1½
For verandahs, *add per foot*	0	3

Copper Gutters.

Per foot run.

Semi-circular, wired complete.

	s.	d.
6 inch girt . .	1	5
8 do. do. . .	1	9
10 do. do. . .	2	2
12 do. do. . .	2	6

Tinned do., 3d. to 4d. extra.

Man's time fixing, extra.

Spike and screw, prepared with copper ties, each, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.

Copper Pipes

For rain water, with moulded rings, and tanks complete, per foot run.

	s.	d.
2½ inch diameter .	1	7
3 do. do. .	2	6
3½ do. do. .	2	3
4 do. do. .	2	9

Copper cistern heads from 10s. 6d. to 18s. extra.

Copper Pipes.—*Per foot run.*

	Weight. lbs.	Price. s.	Price. d.	Joints each. s.	Joints each. d.
2 inch diameter	1½	3	10	9	0
2½ do. do.	1¾	5	3	9	9
3 do. do.	2¼	5	9	10	6
3½ do. do.	2½	6	6	11	3
4 do. do.	3	7	10	13	6
4½ do. do.	3½	9	3	16	6
5 do. do.	4½	11	3	19	6
Washing copper, per lb. . .	...	2	3	.....	
Copper sheet, do. . .	...	1	6	.....	

Vulcanized India Rubber.

Hose pipes and flexible tubing.

Diam.	Delivery. s.	Delivery. d.	Suction. Wired. s.	Suction. Wired. d.	Diam.	Delivery. s.	Delivery. d.	Suction. Wired, s.	Suction. Wired, d.
¼ inch	1	3	1	5	3 inch	5	10	6	10
½ inch	1	5	1	8	3½ inch	6	6	7	6
¾ inch	2	0	2	3	4 inch	7	3	8	2
1 inch	2	6	3	0	4½ inch	8	0	8	9
1¼ inch	2	10	3	6	5 inch	9	0	10	0
1½ inch	3	4	4	0	5½ inch	9	9	10	10
1¾ inch	4	0	4	9	6 inch	10	9	11	9
2 inch	4	6	5	3	6½ inch	11	6	13	0
2½ inch	5	0	6	0	7 inch	12	6	14	4

Glazed Tubing for Gas.—*Per foot.*

External diam.	⅜ in. s.	⅜ in. d.	½ in. s.	½ in. d.	⅝ in. s.	⅝ in. d.	¾ in. s.	¾ in. d.	⅞ in. s.	⅞ in. d.	1 in. s.	1 in. d.
	1	2	1	3	1	6	1	10	.2	3	2	9

Washers or joints for gas and water pipes, *per lb.*, 6s.

	3 in. s.	3 in. d.	4 in. s.	4 in. d.	5 in. s.	5 in. d.	6 in. s.	6 in. d.	8 in. s.	8 in. d.	10 in. s.	10 in. d.	12 in. s.	12 in. d.
Ditto, each	0	7	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	8	2	0	2	6

Sheet Rubber, any length and thickness, 1 yard wide, *per lb.* 8 0

Elastic India Rubber and canvas, compound packing for pistons, pumps, &c., any length, 1 yard wide, and about ⅞ inch thick, *per yard* . . 53 0

Vulcanised or mineralised India rubber weighs from 6 to 9 lbs. per super. foot of one inch in thickness; this diversity in the weight is owing to the quantity of sulphur incorporated, which varies according to the purpose for which it is to be applied. The best manufacturers are Messrs. Warne and Coy, of Tottenham, near London.

Galvanized Iron Pipes and Gutters.—*Per foot run.*

Size inches.	Pipes s.	Pipes d.	Half round gutters. s.	Half round gutters. d.	O. G. and moulded gutters. s.	O. G. and moulded gutters. d.	Heads, each. s.	Heads, each. d.
2	0	6	.....		.....		2	6
2½	0	7	.....		.....		2	9
3	0	8	0	4	0	5	3	4
4	0	10	0	5	0	6	4	0
5	1	5	0	8	0	9	5	0
6	2	0	0	9	0	10	6	0

Water, Steam, and Gas Fittings.—*Exclusive of fixing.*

	2 inch.		1½ inch.		1¼ inch.		1 inch.		¾ inch.		½ inch.		⅜ inch.		¼ inch.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Patent wrought iron welded tubing, in 2 to 12 feet lengths, per foot	2	3	1	4	1	2	0	9	0	7	0	5	0	5	0	4
Ditto, galvanized	2	8	1	8	1	5	1	0	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	7
Bends and springs, wrought, each	5	0	3	0	2	4	1	4	1	2	0	11	0	9	0	8
Bends and elbows, cast, do.	4	8	2	8	2	4	1	4	1	0	0	11	0	8	0	7
Tees equal, and diminishing outlets, do.	4	8	2	8	2	4	1	4	1	0	0	9	0	8	0	7
Crosses, equal outlets, do.	5	8	3	8	3	4	2	4	2	0	1	7	1	4	1	0
Connecting piece, or long screws, do.	4	8	3	0	2	8	2	0	1	6	1	0	0	11	0	9
Diminishing sockets or nipples, caps, or plugs, and hexagon nuts, each	1	8	1	0	0	11	0	8	0	7	0	5	0	4	0	4
Plain sockets, do.	1	4	0	11	0	9	0	8	0	7	0	5	0	4	0	4
Iron cocks, screwed to fit, do.	24	0	13	4	10	0	6	0	4	8	3	4	2	8	2	4
Gas main cocks, do.	66	8	.....		16	0	9	4	4	0	3	4	.....		.....	
Flanges do.	2	4	2	0	1	8	1	4	1	0	.....		.....		.....	
Union joints for metal pipe	.....		.....		.....		.....		1	9	0	11	0	9	.....	
Strong ditto for iron	20	0	8	8	6	8	4	3	2	8	1	9	.....		.....	

	s.	d.
Metal pipe, per lb..	1	9
Copper do.	2	3
Brass do.	2	0

	£	s.
3-light gas meters	2	14
5-light do.	3	7
10-light do.	4	0

	£	s.
Taylor's 1½ inch water meters	10	10
Firman's do.	11	11

SMITH AND FOUNDERS' WORK, &c., exclusive of fixing.

Cast Iron, per cwt.

	Imported. s.	d.
Stancheons, standards, girders, and similar plain castings . . . . . 12s. to	15	0
Hollow columns . . . . . 13s. to	16	0
Tank and plain covering plates . . .	16	0
Sash weights	12	0
Palisade bars, &c., ... from 16s. to	30	0
Balcony bars, &c., ... from 20s. to	40	0
Furnace bars	15	0
Floorplates or pavement, raised surface, from 20s. to	30	0
Stable fittings, viz.:—ramp rails, sills, posts, racks, grates and frames	15	0
Roof castings, viz.:—rafters, struts, shoes, heads, couplings, louvre and ridge standards, capping, flashing plates, joints and covers, braces and union pieces	21	0
Common socket pipes, from 2 to 4 inch bore .	18	0
Ditto, from 5 to 9 inch do.	16	0
Ditto, from 10 to 18 inch do.	15	0
Cantilevers, plain or ornamental, from 24 to	30	0
Furnace work, per lb., viz.:—cast iron frame, recessed, with fitted doors, for coppers, &c. .	0	4
Ditto, for small stoves and furnaces . . .	0	5
Small plain furnace bars	0	2
Feather-edge do.	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$

If made in the Colony, double, and if fixed, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times the above prices.

WROUGHT IRON WORK,—*per lb.*

Exclusive of fixing.

	s.	d.
Straps, ties, and plates in roofs and floors . .	0	6
Pile shoes, 6d., if fixed	0	9
Stirrups, gibs, keys, and washers . . .	0	8
Screw bolts, nuts, and washers, less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter 7d. to	0	8
Ditto, do., 2 inch or above	0	9
Framed gratings, plain bars	0	7

	£	d.
Cradling bars or rods, framed	0	8
Ditto trussed with screwed ends, nuts, &c.	0	10
Chain bars, keyed or screwed at ends 8d. to	0	9
Plain square balusters	0	7
Drawn do., with straps and holes, counter sunk, &c.	0	11
Hand rail and balusters, including fixing and lead	1	0
Shop shutter bars	0	10
Joints for do., with plates and mortices, each	5	0

(Imported.)

Cast iron stairs, steps, and risers, grooved or roughened treads, 3 feet long, open work risers, 7½ inches, with wrought iron balusters, and hand-rail, per step, from	30	0
Ditto, Archimedean staircase, of radius 2 ft. 6 in., per step of 7½ inches, from	28	0
Balcony railings, with wrought iron standards and top rail, fixed complete, per foot run, from	5	0

Galvanised Iron.

Morewood and Rogers' Patent.

No. of Guage.	Weight per square. cwt. lbs.	Sq. feet per ton.
16	3 14	800
18	2 34	1000
20	1 90	1250
22	1 63	1550
24	1 24	1880
26	1 6	2170

Corrugated sheets from 6 ft. by 2 to 8 ft. by 3.
Price per ton, from £40 to £50.
Scotch do., 20 per cent. less.

If curved (for roofing) in Melbourne, 1s. per sheet extra.
Ridge caps, 1s. per foot run. Brackets for gutters, 7d. per lb.

Labor only, *per square*, equal to wages of Iron worker per hour, multiplied by time given.

	Hrs.	12ths.
Buildings covered with corrugated iron from No. 22 to 26 guage, say 5 inch corrugations	9	0
Fences do., 6 feet sheets, nailed bottom, top, and middle at every other corrugation, with 3 inch nails	5	0

In these 2 items the wooden framework for building and fence is already prepared.
Present net wages of Iron worker, per hour, 1s. 9d.

Wrought Iron Girders.

Wrought iron is now extensively used in the construction of girders and breastsummers, to support the walls over shop fronts, and heavily loaded floors, of mills, stores, &c., while wooden and cast iron girders are going out of use—wood being so perishable, and cast iron so brittle, and liable to crack from sudden shocks, and from the sudden application of cold water while in a heated state, as in the case of a house on fire.

The following table for wrought iron girders is for the use of the practical Architect and Builder—for such spans as are most in use without the intervention of columns. To support walls and heavy machinery, the box girder will be found the best, but for loaded floors, the plate girder offers many advantages.

Spans.	Height of 18 inch walls supported.	Constant load of walls, floors and roofing.	Sectional area of bottom of girder.	Sectional area of top of girder.	Depth of girder.	Thickness of vertical plates	Angle irons.
10 ft.	10 ft.	13 ton.	5 in.	6 in.	9 in.	3-16 in.	in.
do.	15 „	18 „	6 „	7 „	do.	do.	do.
do.	20 „	24 „	8½ „	10 „	do.	do.	do.
15 ft.	10 „	20 „	7½ „	9 „	12 in.	¼ in.	in.
do.	15 „	26 „	10 „	12 „	do.	do.	do.
do.	20 „	35 „	13½ „	15½ „	do.	do.	do.
20 ft.	10 „	25 „	9½ „	11½ „	16 in.	5-16 in.	in.
do.	15 „	35 „	13½ „	15½ „	do.	do.	do.
do.	20 „	46 „	18 „	21 „	do.	do.	do.

2½x2½x3 / 3x3x½ 2⅝x2¾x7-16

These beams are calculated to break with about four times the oads, in tons, here mentioned.

Wrought iron plate girders, of the same strength as the box girders as given above, may be made by increasing the area of the top and bottom plates by ½ inch, also the thickness of the vertical plates for the 10 feet girders ⅜ inch, and the 15 and 20 feet girders, 3-16ths inch.

It should be born in mind that, in the case of girders made of plates of wrought iron, care must be paid to more than the mere sectional areas; these might be correct, and yet the girders might be comparatively useless, from the imperfect arrangement of the joints, &c. All joints should butt close together, and be covered with proper jointing straps, and no two joints should occur in the same place. Also, on the punching of the plates and angle irons, the sectional areas should be diminished only to the extent necessary for rivets of the proper size; and plates, &c., imperfectly punched should be rejected. The rivets also should be of superior iron, and where the strain depends on them, their *collective areas should equal the sectional areas of the plates connected.*

All girders should be so secured on walls as to admit of expansion.

The above table and remarks on wrought iron girders have been furnished by Mr. William E. Bryson, Civil Engineer, Victorian Railway department.

TABLE exhibiting the weight of a lineal foot of square and round Bar Iron.

Side and diam. in inches.	Square in lbs.	Round in lbs.	Side and diam. in inches.	Square in lbs.	Round in lbs.
1/4	.21	.16	2 1/2	20.88	16.40
5/16	.33	.26	2 5/8	23.12	18.15
3/8	.47	.37	2 3/4	25.26	19.84
7/16	.64	.50	2 7/8	27.61	21.68
1/2	.84	.66	3	30.07	23.65
9/16	1.06	.83	3 1/8	32.62	25.62
5/8	1.31	1.03	3 1/4	35.28	27.71
11/16	1.58	1.24	3 3/8	38.05	29.88
3/4	1.88	1.48	3 1/2	40.92	32.17
13/16	2.21	1.73	3 5/8	43.89	34.47
7/8	2.56	2.01	3 3/4	46.97	36.90
15/16	2.94	2.31	3 7/8	50.15	39.39
1	3.34	2.62	4	53.44	41.98
1 1/8	4.23	3.32	4 1/8	56.83	44.64
1 1/4	5.22	4.10	4 1/4	60.33	47.39
1 3/8	6.32	4.96	4 3/8	63.93	50.21
1 1/2	7.52	5.91	4 1/2	67.64	53.13
1 5/8	8.83	6.93	4 5/8	71.45	56.11
1 3/4	10.23	8.04	4 3/4	75.36	59.19
1 7/8	11.74	9.22	5	83.51	65.59
2	13.36	10.50	5 1/4	92.46	72.62
2 1/8	15.08	11.85	5 1/2	101.04	79.37
2 1/4	16.91	13.28	5 3/4	110.43	86.73
2 3/8	18.84	14.80	6	120.24	94.61

TABLE of the weight of a lineal foot of flat Bar Iron, in lbs.

Breadth. in inches.	Thickness in parts of an inch.								
	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	1
1	.84	1.04	1.25	1.46	1.67	2.09	2.51	2.92	3.34
1 1/8	.94	1.17	1.41	1.64	1.88	2.35	2.82	3.29	3.76
1 1/4	1.04	1.31	1.57	1.83	2.09	2.61	3.13	3.65	4.18
1 3/8	1.15	1.44	1.72	2.01	2.30	2.87	3.44	4.02	4.59
1 1/2	1.25	1.57	1.88	2.19	2.50	3.13	3.76	4.38	5.01
1 5/8	1.36	1.70	2.04	2.37	2.72	3.39	4.07	4.75	5.43
1 3/4	1.46	1.83	2.19	2.56	2.92	3.65	4.38	5.11	5.85
1 7/8	1.57	1.96	2.35	2.74	3.13	3.91	4.70	5.48	6.26
2	1.67	2.09	2.51	2.92	3.34	4.18	5.01	5.85	6.68
2 1/4	1.88	2.35	2.82	3.29	3.76	4.70	5.64	6.58	7.52
2 1/2	2.09	2.61	3.13	3.65	4.18	5.22	6.26	7.31	8.35
2 3/4	2.30	2.87	3.44	4.02	4.59	5.74	6.89	8.04	9.19
3	2.51	3.13	3.76	4.38	5.01	6.26	7.52	8.77	10.02
3 1/4	2.72	3.39	4.07	4.75	5.43	6.78	8.14	9.50	10.86
3 1/2	2.92	3.65	4.38	5.11	5.85	7.31	8.77	10.23	11.69
3 3/4	3.13	3.91	4.70	5.48	6.26	7.83	9.39	10.96	12.53
4	3.34	4.18	5.01	5.85	6.68	8.35	10.02	11.69	13.36
4 1/4	3.55	4.44	5.32	6.21	7.10	8.87	10.65	12.42	14.20
4 1/2	3.76	4.70	5.64	6.58	7.52	9.39	11.27	13.15	15.03
4 3/4	3.97	4.96	5.95	6.94	7.93	9.92	11.90	13.88	15.86
5	4.18	5.22	6.26	7.31	8.35	10.44	12.53	14.61	16.70
5 1/4	4.38	5.48	6.58	7.67	8.77	10.96	13.15	15.34	17.54
5 1/2	4.59	5.74	6.89	8.04	9.19	11.48	13.78	16.07	18.37
5 3/4	4.80	6.00	7.20	8.40	9.60	12.00	14.40	16.80	19.20
6	5.01	6.26	7.52	8.77	10.02	12.52	15.03	17.54	20.04

	s.	d.
Bar iron flat, or square, or rod iron, per cwt. .	14	0
Boiler plate (for box or plate girders, &c.) do. .	15	0
Labor in punching, riveting, constructing, and fixing plate or box girders, or Kennard's Patent triangular girders, per cwt., 20s. to	30	0

WROUGHT IRON, *thickness in parts of an inch, and Weight in lbs. of a sup. foot.*

1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2
2.5	5.0	7.5	10.0	12.5	15.0	17.5	20.0

IRONMONGERY.

Wrought Nails and Brads.

Per hundred.

	s.	d.
Three penny	0	2
Four penny	0	3
Eight penny	0	6
Ten penny	0	8
Twenty penny	1	0
Holdfasts & spikes, per lb.	0	4

All nails are sold by weight, and seldom exceed nine hundred to the thousand.

Screws.

Per dozen.

Half & three quarter in.	0	1½
Inch	0	2
Inch and a half	0	3
Two inch	0	4
Three inch	0	6
Four inch	1	0

Brass headed screws, double.

Butts and Screws.

Per pair.

	Wrought. s.	d.	Cast. s.	d.
Inch and a half	0	5	0	4
Two inch	0	8	0	5
Two and a half	0	10	0	6
Three inch	1	0	0	8
Four inch	1	6	1	0
Three inch rising or skew butts	.....		1	6
Four inch do.	.....		2	4
Do. projecting do.	.....		1	9

Back Flaps.

With screws, per pair.

Inch	0	3	0	2
Inch and a half	0	5	0	4
Two inch	0	9	0	6

Brass Flush Bolts.

Per inch.

Half or five-eighth wide	0	2
Three quarter or inch do.	0	3

Side or H Hinges.

With screws, per pair.

	s.	d.
Three inch	0	5
Four inch	0	7
Six inch	0	11
Eight inch	1	4
Twelve inch	2	0

Spring Plate Bolts.

With screws complete.

Three inch	0	4
Four inch	0	5
Six inch	0	8
Eight inch	1	0

Rough Rod Bolts.

With screws.

Four inch	0	6
Six inch	0	9
Eight inch	0	11
Ten inch	1	3

Bright Rod Bolts.

With screws.

Three inch	0	6
Five inch	0	9
Seven inch	1	0
Eight inch	1	3
Nine inch	1	6

Barrelled Bolts.

With screws.

Six inch	1	3
Eight inch	1	7
Ten inch	2	0
Twelve inch	3	6

Shutter Bolts and Rings.

With screws.

Eight inch	1	0
Ten inch	1	2
Twelve inch	1	9

HL Hinges.

With screws, per pair.

	s.	d.
Six inch	0	9
Eight inch	1	2
Ten inch	1	6
Twelve inch	1	10

Cross Garnet, Hook and Eye, and Strap Hinges.

Ten inch	1	3
Twelve inch	1	6
Fourteen inch	1	9
Sixteen inch	2	0
Eighteen inch	2	6
Twenty inch	3	0

Parliament Hinges.

With screws, per pair.

	Wrought. s.	Wrought. d.	Cast. s.	Cast. d.
3½ inch	1	9	1	3
4 inch	2	0	1	6
4½ inch	2	4	1	9
5 inch	2	6	2	0

Swing Centre Hinges.—*Each.*

	s.	d.
Patent to open both ways for 1½ inch doors	26	0
Ditto, 2 inch do.	30	0
Ditto, 2½ inch do.	36	0
Gerish's Patent, first	24	0
Ditto do. second	27	0

Sash Pullies.—*Each.*

	Brass Axles. s.	Brass Axles. d.	Brass Sheaves. s.	Brass Sheaves. d.	All Iron. s.	All Iron. d.
1½ inch	0	9	0	5	0	3
1¾ „	0	11	0	7	0	4½
2 „	1	3	0	8	0	5
2½ „	1	6	0	10	0	6

Brass Butts and Screws.

Per pair.

Inch	0	4
Inch and a half	0	7
Two inch	0	8
Three inch	1	6
Four inch	2	9

Sundries.

	s.	d.
Patent sash fastenings, each	1	0
Ditto, best sort	3	6
Brass sash screw	0	8
Ditto knob turnbuckles	0	8
Thumb latches	1	0
Norfolk do.	1	6
Shutter turns	0	6
Ditto stub and plate	0	6
Shutter bars, per inch	0	2
3 in. iron shelf brackets, each	0	6
Four inch do.	0	8
Six inch do.	1	0
Large patent sash line, per yard	0	4

Projecting Brass Butts and Screws.

Per pair.

Three inch	3	3
Four inch	6	3
Five inch	9	0
3 in. brass skew butts	8	0
Four inch do.	12	0

Locks complete.

3 in. iron cupboard, cut or plain	0	10
Four inch do.	1	3
Tumblers	1	10
7 inch wood stock lock	1	8
Ten inch do.	3	0
4 in. iron rim dead lock	2	0
Six inch do.	3	0
Ditto, with brass knobs	4	0
Ditto, three-bolted do.	5	0
7 inch two-bolted do.	4	6
Ditto three-bolted do.	5	6
8 in. iron rim draw-back	6	0
Nine inch do.	7	0
Ten inch do.	10	0
Six inch brass case lock	6	0
Eight inch do.	9	0
Six inch mortice locks, with plain furniture	7	0
Seven inch do.	8	0

Weight of Cast Iron Pipes.

Note.—The inch pipes are 3½ feet long, the 1½ inch 4½ feet long, the 2 and 2½ inch are 6 feet long, and the other sizes 9 feet long.

Bore.	Thick.	Weight.	Bore.	Thick.	Weight.	Bore.	Thick.	Weight.
In.	In.	cwt. qrs. lbs.	In.	In.	cwt. qrs. lbs.	In.	In.	cwt. qrs. lbs.
1	¼	0 0 12	5	½	2 1 10	10	⅝	5 1 26
	⅜	0 0 21		⅝	2 3 17		¾	6 2 14
1½	¼	0 0 21		¾	3 1 24	1		9 0 8
	⅜	0 1 4	5½	½	2 2 0	11	⅝	6 0 11
2	¼	0 1 8		⅝	3 0 18		¾	7 1 7
	⅜	0 2 0		¾	3 3 7	1		9 3 20
2½	⅜	0 2 10	6	½	2 2 21	12	¾	7 3 20
	½	0 3 10		⅝	3 1 17	1		10 3 0
3	⅜	1 0 6		¾	4 0 16	13	¾	8 2 7
	½	1 1 12	1		5 2 20	1		11 2 12
	⅝	1 3 6	7	½	3 0 7	14	⅝	7 2 16
3½	⅜	1 0 21		⅝	3 3 20		¾	9 1 0
	½	1 2 14		¾	4 3 5	1		12 1 14
	⅝	2 0 8	1		6 2 4	15	¾	9 3 7
4	½	1 3 12	8	⅝	4 1 25	1		13 0 26
	⅝	2 1 12		¾	5 1 18		1¼	16 3 5
	¾	2 3 21	1		7 1 16	16	¾	10 1 20
4½	½	2 0 4	9	⅝	5 0 4	1		14 0 8
	⅝	2 2 14		¾	6 0 2		1¼	17 3 14
	¾	3 0 21	1		8 0 26		1½	21 3 4

ASPHALTING, *for floors, pavements, &c.*

Per yard super., complete.

	s.	d.
Seyssel or rock asphalte—*Claridge's patent, poured* on four inches of bluestone metal, and raised one inch above it	12	0
Bitumen asphalte, or *factitious* do. - - - - -	10	0
Bitumen and pitch do., do. - - - - -	8	0

The above prices are the highest of those now current in Melbourne.

Asphalting, if of the best kinds and properly laid, is likely to come into general use in the Australian Colonies. Its use, hitherto, has not been, upon the whole, successful in Melbourne; the asphalte itself has been bad; it has also been laid upon a bad foundation. Referring to the above list, the best and in the end the cheapest of the three kinds for most purposes to which asphalte is generally

applied, is the Seyssel, or rock asphalte, as manufactured by Claridge of London, who obtained a patent in November, 1837 for the manufacture of what is now known as Seyssel asphalte, which is made from a natural calcareous bitumen, obtained at Pyrimont, containing 9-10ths carbonate of lime to only 1-10th part of bitumen; this is improved by the mixture of coal tar in certain proportions, and when used may be combined with fine angular particles of granite, quartz, or bluestone, but not with fine rounded pebbles, or granular (water-worn) sand, with which it cannot be properly combined, and if so mixed, will soon be abraded and broken up when used as pavement.

The asphalte rock of *Val-de-Travers* in the Canton of Neufchâtel, in Normandy, is far richer than that from Pyrimont, which, as before stated, only contains 10 per cent. of bitumen.

"Probably the most remarkable locality of asphaltum in the world is the entire basin of it in the Island of Trinidad, called the Tar Lake. It is of a circular form, about three miles in circumference, and of a depth not ascertained. It contains," says Dr. Ure, "about one-fourth sand, and three-fourths pure pitch." It can be delivered in Melbourne, by the cargo, at about £5 per ton. "A great part of the asphaltum to be met with in commerce comes from the Dead Sea, on whose shores it is cast up and gathered; whence it has got the name of Jewish bitumen. Asphaltum also occurs abundantly at the surface of the Salt Lake Asphaltites, in Judea, produced from springs in the neighborhood; this is also gathered for sale."

There are other noted natural repositories of asphalte in the world, and it seems strange that the inhabitants of the most important city in the Southern Hemisphere should hitherto have contented themselves with *sorry factitious substitutes* for the natural article, which may be obtained in any quantity and at a reasonable expense. When we consider that good asphalte is the only cement now needed in Melbourne to obtain waterproof cellars, even in the lowest parts of Elizabeth and Flinders streets, and that cellars or basements are more required here than in London on account of the extreme heat of the Australian summer, it would be well worth our while thus easily to provide ourselves with good asphalte, even if waterproof cellars were the only advantage to be derived from its general introduction; but so far from this being the case, it has been most successfully used in both London and Paris for public footways, terraces, platforms, roofs, tanks, &c., &c. All that is required to make asphalte paving as durable as Arbroath or Yorkshire paving is that the asphalte should be of the best kind, and be laid on a foundation of *Beton* or concrete, made with angular particles of bluestone, granite, or quartz, mixed with a proper proportion of *hydraulic lime* or cement, and laid with a proper fall for drainage.

The labor is not a heavy item, since, I have ascertained, upon good authority, that one asphalter and four cauldren-men will lay, at least, six yards per hour, after the foundation is prepared.

Ins.	2½		3		3½		4		4½		5		5½		6		6½		7		7½		8		8½		9	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
12	0	7½	0	9	0	10½	1	0	1	1½	1	3	1	4½	1	6	1	7½	1	9	1	10½	2	0	2	1½	2	3
11½	0	7¼	0	8½	0	10	0	11½	1	1	1	2½	1	4	1	5½	1	7	1	8½	1	10	1	11½	2	1	2	2½
11	0	7	0	8¼	0	9¾	0	11	1	0½	1	1¾	1	3¼	1	4¼	1	6	1	7	1	8½	1	10	1	11¼	2	0¾
10½	0	6¾	0	7¾	0	9¼	0	10½	0	11¾	1	1¼	1	2½	1	3¾	1	5	1	6¾	1	7¾	1	9	1	10¼	1	11¾
10	0	6¼	0	7½	0	8¾	0	10	0	11¼	1	0½	1	1¾	1	3	1	4¼	1	5¼	1	6¾	1	8	1	9¼	1	10½
9½	0	6	0	7¼	0	8¼	0	9½	0	10¾	1	0	1	1	1	2¼	1	3½	1	4¾	1	5¾	1	7	1	8½	1	9½
9	0	5¾	0	6¾	0	8	0	9	0	10¼	0	11¼	1	0¼	1	1½	1	2¾	1	3¾	1	5	1	6	1	7¼	1	8¼
8½	0	5¼	0	6½	0	7½	0	8½	0	9½	0	10¾	0	11¾	1	0¾	1	1¼	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	6		
8	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	4				
7½	0	4¾	0	5¾	0	6½	0	7½	0	8½	0	9½	0	10¼	0	11¼	1	0¼	1	1¼	1	2						
7	0	4½	0	5¼	0	6¼	0	7	0	8	0	8¾	0	9¾	0	10½	0	11½	1	0¼								
6½	0	4	0	5	0	5¾	0	6½	0	7½	0	8¼	0	9	0	9¾	0	10½										
6	0	3¾	0	4½	0	5¼	0	6	0	6¾	0	7½	0	8¼	0	9												
5½	0	3½	0	4¼	0	4¾	0	5½	0	6¼	0	7	0	7½														
5	0	3¼	0	3¾	0	4½	0	5	0	5¾	0	6¼																
4½	0	2¾	0	3½	0	4	0	4½	0	5½																		
4	0	2½	0	3	0	3½	0	4																				
3½	0	2¼	0	2¾	0	3																						
3	0	2	0	2¼																								
2½	0	1½																										

TABLE,

Showing the value of one lineal foot of Timber, in scantlings, from 12 in. by 9 in. to 2½ in. sq., at 3s. per cube foot.

The upper line and left hand column give the scantlings; the figures at the intersection of the columns give the price without sawing, which must be added if the scantlings are sawn to order.

AUSTRALIAN TIMBER.

Cost of, delivered in Melbourne.

	s.	d.
Huon pine, per super. foot, one inch thick	0	6
Ditto, handsome grain, do., from 1s. to	1	6
Cedar, New South Wales, do., do., 6d. to	0	9
Blackwood do., do.,	0	6
Ditto in bulk, at per cube foot	4	0
Blue gum or other hardwood, in large scantling, delivered in cargo from Van Dieman's Land or Apollo Bay, at per cube foot	2	6
Ditto, in small quantities at timber yards	3	0
Swan River mahogany in bulk, at per cube foot	3	6
Stringy-bark, in useful scantlings, per 100	18	0
Iron-bark, box, or other Australian hardwood, do.	20	0

Rough Timber Bridges.

Per cube foot.

Cost of labor only equal to wages of two Woodmen per hour, multiplied by time given.	Hrs.	12ths.
Falling and barking gum or box, for piles, bearers, struts, &c., from 15 to 18 inches diam., and up to 40 feet long	0	4
Rough adzing do. square	0	4
Piling in clay, sand, loose gravel, &c.	0	9
Hoisting, framing, fixing, and all other requisite labor and nails	0	6
Sawing for planking and hand-rails of bridge, or for similar scantlings, at per 100 ft. super.	3	0

Posts and Rails.

Falling, sawing, and splitting posts, 36 inches area by 7 feet long, and rails 18 to 21 inches area by 9 feet long, in stringy-bark, box, or gum, at per 100, viz.: 25 posts and 75 rails	10	0
Cartage, per cube foot, for first mile multiplied by cost of team and driver per hour	0	2
Ditto for every additional mile	0	1

Railway Sleepers.

Two men falling and trimming; bullock team and driver removing timber to saw pit, about half a mile lead; one man squaring and preparing timber for sawyers, and two sawyers working together; will get out 40 sleepers per day, or about four per hour.

Labor generally in Australian *hardwoods* is about double the cost of similar labor to deal, so that in making use of the items for labor as given for deal under the head of carpentry, double the time given, and add the cost of material according to the price per cube foot, or per 100 feet super., one inch thick.

Results of experiments on the *elasticity and strength of timber* of New South Wales, obtained by the Chief Commissioner for Railways, and tested at the Sydney Mint in March, 1858.—*From the* Argus, *of the* 18*th August*, 1858.

Names of woods.	Ounces per cube ft.	Elasticity.	Strength
Iron-bark, mean of 4 experiments	1211	417,400	2,288
Stringy-bark do.	937	343,900	1,818
Box do.	1230	538,800	2,445
Spotted gum do.	1035	485,500	2,006
Results of experiments made by P. Barlow, Esq., at the Woolwich dock-yard.–From "Barlow on the strength of timber and iron."—*(Art.* 104.*)*			
Teak	750	603,600	2,462
English oak . . .	743	362,800	1,672
Canadian oak . . .	.....	536,200	1,766
Ash	845	411,200	2,026
Beech	852	338,400	1,556
Pitch pine . . .	.....	306,400	1,632
Elm	673	174,960	1,013
Red pine	657	460,000	1,341
Riga fir	652	332,200	1,108
Ditto	.....	247,600	1,051
English oak (inferior) . .	.....	218,400	1,181

Specific Gravity of Woods.

Australian.	Ounces Per ft. cube.	*British or Foreign.*	Ounces Per ft. cube.
Blue gum, dry	771	English oak	700
Ditto, not seasoned	916	Ditto ash	800
Stringy-bark, dry	788	Ditto beech	800
Ditto, not seasoned	901	Ditto birch	558
Huon pine	402	Ditto maple	700
Iron-bark	1049	Ditto walnut	664
N. S. W. cedar	468	Spanish mahogany	1063
Swan River mahogany	696	Cedar	561
		White pine	551
New Zealand pine	420	Poplar, common	383

The above is given as an approximate estimate of the weight of the above woods. On comparison with other tables, it is more than probable that great differences may be found. Of the numerous tables of specific gravities I have met with, not one of them mention the peculiar state of the timber of which the weight is given. There is generally a great difference in the weight of timber *just felled*, and of the same timber when *properly seasoned*, and this fact alone is sufficient to account for the difference in weight of the same kind of timber as given by different authors and compilers.

Australian Timber.

Blue Gum takes a prominent position among the timbers of Australia, since it is said to be equal to oak for ship-building, &c. It is also largely used in engineering works, such as bridges, and viaducts, jetties, and wharves; also in buildings, particularly warehouses, for girders or breastsummers, standards, sleepers, &c. It is generally imported here from Van Dieman's Land, but is not always to be obtained. Most of the timber commonly called, sold, and used, as blue gum consists of other timber similar in appearance, and partaking, more or less, of the qualities of this favorite and justly appreciated timber. In addition to the uses and application as before stated, it is also used by wheelwrights and coach-builders for the shafts, poles, and frames of drays, and the felloes of wheels. Although hitherto imported from Van Dieman's Land, it is said to be found in Gipps Land, Apollo Bay, and other parts of the colony. It is of rapid growth, and produces simultaneously a most remarkable variety of leaves, varying in color from a blueish to a light yellowish green, and in shape from an almost circular to a very narrow elongated leaf; it has, therefore, been deservedly planted is some of the government reserves in this city. It grows to an immense size in Tasmania; one kind, the *Eucalyptus globulus*, has been found to measure upwards of 30 feet in diameter. Beams or

baulks may be obtained of any dimensions and of any length, up to 200 feet; but this extraordinary length is not unusual in Tasmania or Victoria either, trees having been measured of this length to the first branch, in the Dandenong Ranges, and at Apollo Bay, upwards of 300 feet in height. A sample of *Eucalyptus globulus* was exhibited at the Melbourne Exhibition, in 1854, and in the Paris Exhibition, in 1855. A portion of a tree, about two feet in diameter, may be seen in the green-house of the Botanical Gardens, near Melbourne, and is of a close brownish yellow grain.

Stringy-bark trees also grow to a great height in Tasmania, where they have been found to measure 200 feet to the first limb. From the report of experiments made at Sydney, in March, 1858, the elasticity is shewn to be about 1-7th greater than that of beech, as ascertained at Woolwich Dockyard, by P. Barlow, Esq. The comparative strength as compared with Canadian oak, is in favor of stringy bark, by about five per cent. By referring to the foregoing table it will be seen that it is surpassed in strength only by English ash and teak. Stringy-bark, like most of the Australian timbers, becomes brittle when seasoned or dried. Although occasionally used for girders and breastsummers, it is inferior for this purpose to either blue gum or box. It has been used on the Yan Yean tramway, in conjunction with gum and box, in the form of rails, but has proved inferior to either of the latter, probably on account of its stringy nature, the fibres being exposed longitudinally to the wear and tear of the rolling stock (chiefly earth waggons) passing over it. The most general uses to which it has been (and, probably, the best to which it can be) applied, on account of the facility with which it is split, is for posts and rails, palings and shingles; in the form of palings it is also extensively used as a substitute for weather boarding and shingles. It has been also much used, under the name of hardwood, for the framework of wooden houses, also for ceiling and floor joists, and occasionally for rafters and battens for roofing, but only as a substitute for deal, in inferior buildings, where economy in the first cost is the primary consideration, and this reason for its use hitherto is disappearing, as the first cost of deal and hardwood assimilates. Stringy-bark is found on most of the gold-fields, being as characteristic of the transition or auriferous as the casuarina is of the basaltic formations.

Peppermint, though inferior to blue gum, box, or iron-bark, is equal to stringy-bark, which it closely resembles, not only in the forest but also when split or sawn; when fresh split it shows variegated streaks of yellowish white and light pink. It may safely be used for all the purposes to which stringy-bark is applied.

Messmate is very much like peppermint, and, like most of the colonial timber previously mentioned, is chiefly used in the construction of Bridges, &c., under the Roads and Bridges Department.

Box is superior to all other Australian or British timber, in elasticity and strength, as shown by the Table, page 152. It is inferior, in these qualities, only to teak. It is even heavier than iron-bark (generally considered the heaviest of the Australian

timbers), *see Table.* It might be used for all the purposes to which oak and teak are generally applied, and would be found a superior timber for sleepers, the gates of level crossings on railways, and other gates, gate and door posts, standards, girders, &c. By wheelwrights it is generally used for the naves of wheels. It resembles the English box, used by engravers, in its bright yellow color and closeness of grain.

Iron-bark is a dense deep red, closely grained wood, and stands high as regards its elasticity and strength, as may be seen by referring to the Table. It may be readily recognised in the forest by its blackish, deeply serrated, and ridged bark, which is impregnated with black gum. Like box, it may be applied to most of the purposes to which oak and teak are generally applied. It is a very brittle wood when properly dried or seasoned, and is generally used by wheelwrights for the spokes of wheels, on account of its stiffness and strength.

Blackwood is a superior timber for carpentry, joinery or carriages. It has been largely used in the construction of the pontoon bridge at Echuca, and also in the construction of the railway carriages and trucks for the Victorian railways. An example of its application to joinery may be seen in Findlay's shop front, in Collins street east. It appears to be less liable to warp or crack than most of the other Australian woods. It is often used for carved and cabinet work, and varies in color from a reddish yellow to the color of walnut, which it often very much resembles. It is seldom found more than eighteen inches in diameter, or forty feet high, except at Apollo Bay, where it is found three feet in diameter at the base, by 100 feet in height.

Red or Flooded Gum is one of the inferior woods of the colony, and generally decays at the heart before it has attained any considerable size. It is so brittle, even when green, as to break in falling. Being very hard, and of a deep red tint, it has been called Australian mahogany, but has none of the excellent properties of mahogany. It is more generally used for firewood than for any other purpose; although, in the absence of better timber, it has been used for joists, posts, and sleepers, and even for the heavy work of drays, previous to 1855.

Huon Pine is obtained from the banks of the river Huon, in Tasmania. It is one of the most beautiful of the Australian woods, and those portions obtained nearest the butt of the tree are very much like bird's-eye maple. It is used chiefly in cabinet work, and by the wood carver. Large prices are often given for choice planks and useful scantlings, on account of its not being easily procured in the market. The cost of working it is about the same as blackwood and mahogany, or about double that of deal.

Kaurie Pine, from New Zealand, is generally used for heavy framed scaffolding for travelling cranes, temporary piling, and centreing for bridges, &c. It is not generally liked, chiefly on account of its liability to warp, and, as many believe, to *shrink in the direction of its length,* but this reported objectionable property,

not found in other timber, is not sufficiently authenticated to be stated as a fact, and is stoutly denied by some of the oldest colonists. A staircase built of Kaurie Pine in 1851 may still be seen in an excellent state of preservation at St. Kilda, and a small building boarded with Kaurie Pine 20 years ago is still to be seen in Elizabeth street, Melbourne. The cost of working this pine is about 10 per cent. more than Baltic.

Swan River Mahogany is said to be a superior timber for carpentry and engineering works, and is used for shipbuilding. Its specific gravity and price in Melbourne will be found in these pages.

New South Wales Cedar is largely used throughout Australia, and is generally applied to those purposes to which Honduras and Spanish mahogany are applied in Great Britain. The variety and beauty of its grain, which varies from light yellow to all the tints that can be produced by the admixture of yellow, red, and black, which are produced in such a variety of figures, that grainers can hardly make a mistake in representing New South Wales cedar.

The limits of this article will not permit me to enter more largely into the variety, uses, and beauty of the Australian woods. In the before-mentioned Report, by Mr. E. W. Ward, upon the timber of New South Wales, a list is given of 48 kinds of timber adapted to building and engineering purposes, and, probably, at least one half of these may be obtained in Victoria. In conclusion, it is more than probable that *no country in the world can produce larger, more useful, or more beautiful timber than Australia.*

ADDENDUM.

In addition to sources of information mentioned in the Preface, I am indebted to Mr. Roberts, Clerk of Works at the Building Museum, for information on Stone-cutting, &c.; to Mr. Apperley, on Stone Carving; to Mr. Livingstone, on Wood Carving; to Mr. Mackennal, on Modelling and Casting. The information on Asphalte was taken chiefly from "Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines." In the abstract of the Melbourne Building Act, I have not confined myself strictly to the verbose wording of the Act, but while I have been careful to insert nothing superfluous, I trust on the other hand that nothing really essential to the proper interpretation of the Act has been omitted.

According to the Prospectus, I proposed giving some information on the Properties of the principal Building Stones, but the able Article recently read by the President of the Institute of Architects, on the Building Stones of the Colony, leaves me but little to say on the subject. In conclusion, I trust the additional 24 pages will be considered an equivalent for any information I may have omitted in not strictly following out the purport of the Prospectus.

August 19th, 1859. C. M.

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ERRATA,

IN SOME OF THE COPIES ONLY.

Page 2, line 6, for *and Constants given*, read *and the prices or Constants given, &c.*

Page 106, line 2, insert *The heights of the footings are shown in woodcuts.*

Page 156, line 13 from bottom of page, for *verbal*, read *verbose.*

*** In all instances where the wages are to be multiplied by the *Constant* or time given, the *wages per hour* is intended to be understood.

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14	x 10,	5	0	18	x 12,	8	6	20	x 14,	11	0	24	x 16,	20	0
16	x 12,	7	6	18	x 14,	9	6	20	x 16,	13	6	24	x 18,	24	0

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TOP OF

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3 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft.	4s. 6d.
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To the suburbs, 1d. extra for every mile per foot, not including toll.

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PATENT PERMANENT STUCCO WASH.

YOUR attention is particularly requested to this article, as a substitute for the common Lime Wash and Water Color.

It is unequalled—in its properties of durability and beauty—for *Exterior Stucco or Brick;* it is impervious to the atmosphere, and, being *a non-absorbent, will not wash off during the heaviest rain;* is admirably adapted for Railway Stations, Hotels, Houses, Schools, Asylums, Barracks, Stables, Prisons, &c.

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Baltic, Oregon, hardwood and cedar logs; deals and battens (solid and cut); cedar in board, American clear pine, grooved and tongued white and pitch pine; Scotch boards, grooved and tongued, 6 x ½, ¾, 1, and 1⅛ inch; lining and weather boards, hard and soft wood quartering, joisting, planking, battens, and pickets; shingles, and Mersey palings.

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Such as Lumber, Doors and Windows, Marble Slabs, Marble Hearths; also Waggons, Carriages, &c., &c.

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STEAM SAW MILLS

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Timber Yard—39 Gore street, and 40 George street, Collingwood.

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Heads and Geelong Roche Lime, landing daily.

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Contractors and Builders treated with on liberal terms.

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Has always on hand—

Bar, Rod, Sheet, and Hoop Iron.
Bolts and Nuts, all sizes.
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Furnishing Ironmongery.
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Manufacturers of Venetian, Spanish, and Spring Roller Blinds.
Blinds repaired and painted.

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N.B.—Washing, Wringing, and Mangling machines.

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ZINC AND GALVANIZED IRON WORKS.

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SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND LONDON.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Steam Engines all sizes, Quartz Crushing Machinery, Pumping Gear, Iron Pipes, Stampers, &c., &c. Manufacturers of King and Howlands Patent Revolving Quartz Crushing Mills, &c.

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Always on hand,—Assorted stock of Sheet-lead, Spouting, &c., &c.

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Brass work of every description made to order; beer engines and spirit fountains fitted up and repaired; Tenders given; Builders and Contractors liberally treated with; workmanship guaranteed.

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Zinc and Sheet-Metal Works,

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Has always on hand—

Galvanized Iron and Zinc Spouting, to any pattern.
Ridge cap, Piping, Heads, Shoes, Brackets, &c.

MARBLE MANTELPIECES.
Register Stoves.
Kitchen Ranges.
Imported Castings, of every description,
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Locks, Hinges, and every description of Builders' Ironmongery.

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Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, and Undertakers,
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Builders and Contractors treated with on the most reasonable terms.

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Hat block and straw bonnet block manufacturer. Builders' and Cabinet Makers' Turning in all its branches.
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A first-rate assortment of

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From half yard to eight yards wide.

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Smiths' work done in general. Ship Pumps, Purchases, &c. All work guaranteed, and with dispatch.

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All work done at moderate rates and with dispatch.

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Manufacturer of Patent Kitchen Ranges, warranted to cure smokey chimneys; Wrought Iron Girders, Fire-proof Doors, Revolving Iron Shutters, Iron Fire-proof Rooms for Banks or other purposes.

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Every description of Machine Wire, Brushes, Mill Bills, Provers, and Staffs.

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Always on hand, Builders' and Furnishing Ironmongery.

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Paperhangings, Window Glass, Oils and Colors, and all requisites for the trade, wholesale and retail. Estimates given for contracts.

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Brass work of every description cast and finished. Beer Engines, Spirit Fountains, and Pumps of all sorts made and repaired.

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Plumber, Gas Fitter, and General Zinc Worker, &c.

Always on hand, to suit Builders and Contractors, Galvanized Iron and Zinc Spouting, of every description. Pumps, Chimney Pots, &c., made to order. All work done with despatch.

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Always on hand—

Stoves, Ranges, Fenders, Fire-irons, Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Nails of all sorts, Corrugated and Galvanized Iron, Zinc, and Sheet-lead.

Carpenters', Plasterers', and Masons' Tools, of all kinds. And a large and well assorted stock of General Ironmongery.

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Plumber, Gas Fitter, Lead Merchant, & Zinc Worker,

Has always on hand—Sheet-lead, Lead-piping, Spouting, Brass-work, Pumps, Closets, Bath Apparatus, Wash-hand Basins.

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Have always on hand—All kinds of Red Bricks.

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THOMAS PASCALL

Is prepared to supply to Builders, Contractors, and others, with good common Bricks, White Bricks, Red and White Pressed Bricks, for fronts, &c.

All descriptions of Bricks and Tiles made to order, on the shortest notice, at moderate charges.

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Opposite Custom House.

On Sale:—Doors, Sashes, Flooring-boards, Weather-boards, Deals, Battens, Clear Pine, Cedar, Architraves, Mouldings, Slates, and all kinds of Building Materials.

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HAS ALWAYS ON SALE:—

Doors, Sashes, Deals, solid and cut; Flooring and Weather-boards; Mouldings; Cedar; Huon and Clear Pine; Posts and Rails, Palings; Slates, Lime, Hair, Ironmongery, and Building Materials of every description.

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FLINDERS STREET EAST.

7,000 deals, solid and cut
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10,000 doors and sashes, with or without frames
50,000 slates, all at reduced rates
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20 tons sheet lead, from 3 to 7 lb.
Builders' Ironmongery, of all kinds.

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NEAR THE UNIVERSITY.

On sale—Slates, Sashes, Doors, Weather Boards, Quartering, Cedar, Lining Boards, Battens, Mouldings, Galvanized Iron, and all kinds of Building Materials, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.

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Lime, Hair, Cement, and Plaster Merchant,

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Always on hand—

Doors, Sashes, Flooring Boards, Weather Boards, Deals, Battens, Clear Pine, Cedar, Architraves, and Mouldings. Lime, Hair, &c., &c.

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Fourteen doors above Junction,

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Estimates given for general repairs.

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Repairs done with despatch.

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WYATT BROTHERS,
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Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers.
Work done at moderate rates.

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ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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Always on hand, Red, White, and Cut Bricks.
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Builders and Contractors liberally dealt with.
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A large and varied selection of Vehicles constantly on view. Carriages built to order from original designs.

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Two hundred foreign and Victorian built Carriages, of superior manufacture and style, constantly on view.

Harness of all descriptions.

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English and American Carriages, of all descriptions, on sale and built to order. All work built on the factory guaranteed. Repairs done with despatch.

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Manufacturer of Ornamental Hotel and Street Lamps; various shapes and sizes always in stock.
Galvanized Iron Baths of all sizes, &c., &c.

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COACH BUILDERS,

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Have always on hand, a choice assortment of Phætons, Family Cars, Gigs, and Dog-Carts. Every description of Carriages built to order.

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All work guaranteed and executed with dispatch. Designs Cut, Bent, and Ornamented to any pattern.

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Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers,

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Importers of every description of general and furnishing Ironmongery, Bar Iron and Steel of the best brands, Corrugated and Sheet Iron, Boiler Plates, Rope, Oils, Colors, &c., which they are prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

A liberal allowance made to builders.

EDWIN JONES,

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IMPORTER OF

General & Furnishing Ironmongery.

ALWAYS ON HAND—

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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Corrugating and Curving, &c., done on the shortest notice. Builders and contractors liberally treated with.

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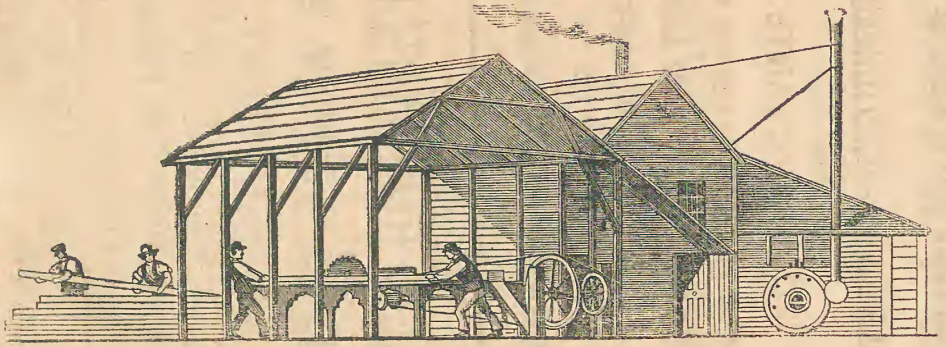

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All kinds of Building Materials on hand. Timber cut to any size, according to order.

Building Materials delivered free within the Toll-bars.

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WHOLESALE IRONMONGERS,

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IRON MERCHANTS,

Corner of COLLINS and SWANSTON STREETS,

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Morewood's Galvanized Roofing Tiles.
Tupper's Galvanized Corrugated do.
Slip Joint and O.G. Gutter. Down Pipe Angles.
Heads, Shoes, Nails, Screws, Brackets, &c.
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Sheet Zinc, No. 8, 9, 10.
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A large and well-assorted Stock of

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY

Always on hand.

N.B.—Corrugated Iron Curved to order on the premises, for verandahs, &c., &c.

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Melbourne Architrave, Moulding,

AND

STEAM SAW MILLS.

B. S. & Co. beg to call the attention of Builders, Contractors, &c., to their straight, circular, and elliptic

ARCHITRAVES AND MOULDINGS.

ALSO,

To their double and single-faced Skirtings; Cornices of all sizes and patterns, Baltic Logs, Deals, Battens, Cedar, Clear Pine, and Hardwood, Lumber, Flooring Boards, grooved and tongued, 6 x 1⅛, 1, ¾, ½.

Lining and Weather Boards, Quartering, Scantlings, Shingles, Paling, Pickets, Doors, Sashes, and Frames.

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TIMBER YARDS,
4 Flinders street, and 9 Flinders lane East,

Opposite Hobson's Bay Railway Station.

American, Baltic, New Zealand, and Colonial Timber, in logs, beams, scantlings, boards, &c.

Lumber—1 and 1¼ inch, tongued and grooved white and yellow pine, 12 inches wide and upwards, from 12 to 16 feet.

Clear pine—1 to 3 inch thick, from 9 to 20 inches wide.

Shelving—1 and 1¼ inch, from 10 to 18 inches wide.

SCOTCH FLOORING,
6 × 1⅛, 6 × 1, 6 × ¾, and 6 × ½ inch.

WEATHER-BOARDS, DRESSED AND ROUGH.

Deal Quartering—3 × 2, 3 × 1¾, and 3 × 1½ inch.

JOINERS' WORK.
All inside doors, sashes, windows, complete; skirting, architraves, mouldings, cedar and deal mantelpieces, &c.

TURNERY, &c.
PRIME RICHMOND CEDAR, well seasoned.

Sheet Lead—from 3 to 6 lbs.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron—6 and 7 feet sheets.

Ditto, piping, spouting and ridging; slate, chimney-pieces, slabs, and hearthstones; and every description of building materials, always on hand.

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